

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE



JUNE
1929

TONO
ROCK SPRINGS
RELIANCE
WINTON
SUPERIOR
CHANNA
CUMBERLAND

A monthly publica-
tion devoted to the
interests of the Em-
ployees of The Union
Pacific Coal Compa-
ny and Washington
Union Coal Company



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, RHEIMS, FRANCE

"Great edifices like great mountains are the work of ages."

*The most familiar view of this cathedral.
Please note the three gorgeous portals.*

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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

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Rheims Cathedral

By JESSIE McDIARMID

*"I stood before the triple northern porch
Where dedicated shapes of saints and kings,
Stern faces, bleared with immemorial watch
Looked down benignly grave and seemed to say
"Ye come and go incessant, we remain
Safe in the hallowed quiets of the past.
Be reverend, ye who flit and are forgot
Of faith so nobly realized as this."*

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—The Cathedral.

A MORE able pen and perhaps one with less occasion for feeling should address itself to a describing of this cathedral which occupied an emphasized position in the thinking of America during the World War because of its destruction. For five years America saw it—once a page in France's brilliant chronicle of cathedral splendor, copies of which adorned tens of thousands of homes in America—with its statuary torn, its roof shell-shattered and its famous glass pulverized beyond recognition or replacement, by bombardment. Then America saw it as its faithful clergy sought to restore it. And America helped in its restoration. In 1917 someone wrote of it: "Let no imitations of stone, glass or marble caricature its vanished glories—Let it remain, we pray, a standing record of an infamous crime. Consumed by fire, soaked in blood, Rheims which crowned and sheltered a hundred kings has passed; *deleta est Carthago*." But it has not so remained. And may we not rejoice that its spirit beckoned to the church to continue; beckoned to things and beauty yet to be accomplished, to endless endeavor?

A description we have just read tells of the ideally artistic approach to Rheims Cathedral "in a quaint, narrow street lined with strangely gabled houses." Not so did we first see it. There was no approach at all, only a three foot path cleared of piled stones and brick and debris. Soldiers and prisoners were clearing further away, without enthusiasm or aim or purpose as though theirs was

a task to which there was no end, as indeed it seemed. That day we walked for six hours, single file, in the city of Rheims without stopping to rest because there was no place to rest—and without seeing a whole building or street other than narrow paths in piles of stones. We ate a lunch we'd taken with us and gratefully accepted cups of chocolate from a French canteen. And the "quaint approach" then was a huge shell hole directly in front of the cathedral, mighty still in its walls and contours shorn of adornment and color. Around the hole was a rude picket fence on which hung a danger sign. And, adding to the desolation, a score of worn dejected looking army horses shivered beside the fence on a misty fall day. Visitors had not yet begun to come and there was no guide to the cathedral as later. Notices and warnings posted here and there, some new, some as old as the first years of the war, told of the French authorities' advices to citizens regarding their conduct and transportation during the advances and bombardments; told of the orders to remaining citizens by the invading army later on; and told of the advices and orders to the pitiful stragglers coming back to attempt to locate home sites; the location of the one pathetic canteen and the governmental help available. Near-by we climbed into the second story of a home, the back of which had been torn completely away leaving the rest of the structure whole. We found ourselves in a bedroom with a lay-room opening off it and chil-

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Jessie McDiarmid, Editor.

dren's toys still about. But all that is remedied now.

Shall we recall the history of this cathedral with whose picture we have been so familiar and the



Rheims Cathedral in late December, 1918.

age-old beauty collected and mellowed through the centuries.

French cathedrals have, as it were, a royal character, and this is emphasized especially in the history and architecture of Rheims Cathedral, which became from the time of Philippe Auguste the church at whose altar the kings of France were crowned. It had, besides, enjoyed the almost unexampled good fortune to preserve intact its original plans of architecture.

Gaul (France) had been overrun by the Franks just as Britain had been overrun by the Saxons although there was, apparently, less expulsion of the Gauls than was the case with the Britons; and the newcomers mixed more freely with and were less cruel toward the conquered tribes. They, too, had a remarkable king in the person of Clovis, who not only treated the people with forbearance as regards their possessions, but respected the religion of those who embraced Christianity, although he himself was a pagan. His conversion was as great an event in the history of the Christian Church as that of King Ethelbert by St. Augustine which we considered last month. And if Rheims cannot be said to have held the same position as Canterbury, where Augustine planted his mission, it was much honored. For years and years the kings of France were consecrated there. Indeed we are told that the cathedral owes its design to the fact that the coronation ceremonies took place there. And we distinctly remember wondering when in

Westminster Abbey, how ever anybody, or many folks, could possibly have witnessed the coronation of Queen Victoria a description of which we'd read sufficiently often at an impressionable age to be able to visualize it. But of Rheims we learn that the length of the choir to the transept was not sufficient so the railed platform, which is technically the chancel or choir, was carried across the transept and down the nave to the third pier. This gave an enormous extent of—stage room shall we call it?—for the display of royal pageants. For the audience there was the transept with its double aisles, and the choir with aisles and radiating chapels, which with the nave permitted a vast crowd. May we not imagine them placed to the best advantage to witness the show, perhaps the chief end in view in the entire arrangement. Every school boy and girl will remember about the king (we do not recall the name) who was crowned on a hot summer day. The ceremony was long and the crown when it was placed on his head added so seriously to his general discomfort that he shoved it up saying: "Elle me gene," (it hurts me).

To describe the cathedral, as it was, completely, would require volumes. The west front was perhaps the most elaborate to be found in France. Look at it, peopled with statues of colossal size, saintly and angelic figures. The mighty rose window flanked with pointed openings and the great gallery of kings crossing the whole front, just below the peak of the gable. Above all the two towers pierced by majestic windows and supported at each corner by niches with three open spaces. An impression of richness and grace mingled with an indefinable majesty overpowered, and was due to the vast dimensions and perhaps to the harmonious proportions of the whole structure. (This latter was true even in its shorn state). At Rheims, we are told, it was the magnificent wealth of details which enthralled. The walls of the arches were surcharged with statues, brackets, tracery, and foliage. This must have been a wonderful sight especially when the tremendous spaciousness of the nave and interiors are recalled.

We will remember that this is the Church of Notre Dame (Our Lady) of Rheims and expect to see at the central gate a fine statue of the Virgin Mary; and on the sides bas-reliefs representing the Fall of Man of whose restoration Mary should be the instrument. And, as is characteristic of a mediæval church, we should have found on the lintels and side posts of the doorways emblems of agricultural work in the various seasons of the year, as well as symbols of the arts and handicrafts. Amid the carvings of the doorways are (many of these were unharmed) the heroes and saints of the Old Testament, types and forerunners of the Messiah as well as scenes representing the redemption of the world, the conversion of the Gentiles; the Resurrection of the Dead. Finally the coronation of the Blessed Virgin sums up, with

an imaginative legend, this series of Christian dogma perpetuated in stone.

We might go on and on but will stop to recall the rose window of Rheims which, with the three portals, was its most magnificent feature; and was besides recognized as beyond all comparison the most brilliant and beautiful in the world. Listen to a description of it given by Thomas Francis Bumpus; "Twenty-four rays divide the circle into coruscant sections, throughout which the most vivid splendors of the ruby, carbuncle, emerald, amethyst, topaz and diamond are intermingled with transparent hues of lapis lazuli, as though a meridian sun were blazing with the colours of those several gems appended to its own celestial brightness." Think of the subjects treated, pictured in the window. The First Person of the Trinity, surrounded by angels and hosts of Heaven and blessed spirits who appeared lost in an ecstasy of adoration. The Eternal Father enthroned in the central ring of the window and in the radiating panes the angels and archangels of Paradise. In a wider circumference were grouped the redeemed, contemplating with adoration the majesty of God. Perhaps the effect on the minds of mediaeval worshippers can be imagined if not described.

Then there was a pictured story of David and Goliath, surrounded by the animals and trees, indicating the surroundings of David, the shepherd boy.

And now if the statues of Rheims should not have said as James Russell Lowell imagined them saying: "We remain safe in the hallowed quiet of the past," they might well have said: "Be reverend — — — of faith so nobly realized as this." Be reverend of faith that conceives and executes a restoration of the harmed glories and preserves the spirit of consecrated beauty.

Run of the Mine

Summer Vacations

MENTION was made in the May Employees' Magazine of the intention to schedule summer vacations at our Wyoming mines. On May 10th Bulletin No. 24 was put out with the following schedule of vacation periods in all districts other than Cumberland. As Cumberland is now reduced to one mine, with a certain territory to protect against Utah coal and fuel oil, it is not convenient to suspend operation at that point. This situation will be cured with the working out of No. One Mine at Cumberland.

Vacation periods

District	Date of vacation period
Superior	June 1st to June 15 inclusive
Reliance	June 16th to June 30th inclusive

Winton	July 1st to July 15th inclusive
Rock Springs	July 16th to July 31st inclusive
Hanna	July 18th to July 31st inclusive

At Hanna, due to this coal being used on a limited territory, it was found necessary to curtail the off work period to fourteen days. In 1930 the positions of the several mines will be changed about and the men who were given an early vacation period this year will be put back next year.

The arrangement will entail no loss of earnings providing employees will work when work is available preceding and subsequent to the vacation period, and the plan is one employed in many factories, all clerical and store employees of sufficient length of service given a two weeks vacation annually. The coal industry is at best a seasonal one and by vacating when work is light and keeping employed when work is regular the peaks and valleys of the work times period can be at least partially flattened out, and we believe the regular vacation period will prove a welcome innovation in mine employment.

What Is the Matter With Our Safety Record?

IN THE past six years The Union Pacific Coal Company has spent \$695,138.46 in mine safety work. During this period the property has produced 17,626,110 tons of coal, the average cost for safety work a fraction over four cents per ton, or more than double what it cost the Company for Workmen's Compensation.

During this period little or no progress has been made in reducing our fatal and non-fatal accidents, the fatal accident record for the first five months of this year, totalling seven, appallingly high. With a view of determining just what is happening arrangements were recently made to abstract from our Workmen's Compensation records covering compensation claims paid during the calendar year 1928 the various non-fatal accidents, classifying same in the order of their occurrence, with the following results:

Summary of Non-Fatal Compensation Claims Paid for Year 1928, with Number of Claims Made, Total Days Lost, Days Lost per Accident and Per Cent of All Claims Made

Accidents	No. of Claims	Total Days Lost	Average Number of Days Per Accident	Per Cent of All Accidents
Falls of Coal.....	43	1,244	28.93	14.1
Mine Cars and Locomotives	33	1,357	41.12	10.8
Falls of Persons.....	28	1,373	49.04	9.2
Falls of Rock.....	26	1,066	41.00	8.6
Derailments	18	703	39.05	5.9
Flying Objects	17	368	21.65	5.6
Mechanical Loading Machines	17	617	36.29	5.6
Loose Coal	16	267	16.69	5.3
Tools in Own Hands..	16	391	24.44	5.3
Mining Machines	12	348	29.00	4.0

Falling Objects	10	161	16.10	3.3
Lifting Coal and Other Objects	10	180	18.00	3.3
Handling Material	8	178	22.25	2.6
From Animals	7	93	13.30	2.3
Handling Coal	5	143	28.60	1.6
Electricity	4	63	15.75	1.3
Pushing Cars	4	123	30.75	1.3
Power Drills	4	70	17.50	1.3
Mine Lamps	4	79	19.75 ²	1.3
Low Top (minimum 5 feet)	4	108	27.00	1.3
Ropes, Haulage	3	73	24.33	1.0
Ropes, Others	3	97	32.33	1.0
Spragging	3	43	14.33	1.0
Nails in Loose Boards..	2	34	17.00	.7
Explosives	2	7	3.50	.7
Water	2	64	32.00	.7
Loose Rock	1	45	45.00	.3
Slide in Chute.....	1	10	10.00	.3
Tools in Hands of Others	1	67	67.00	.3
Total and average.....	304	9,372	30.83	100.0

A large portion of the money spent by the Company in safety work has been directed toward the prevention of mine explosions, this expenditure taking the form of closed lamps, rock dusting, water for sprinkling and for use on mining machine cutter bars, the establishment of a minimum clearance of thirty inches and the safer installation of underground electric power lines and machinery. During the six year period the mines have suffered no explosions and more recently accidents occasioned by men being caught between cars and rib have apparently disappeared. Likewise reference to the tabulation indicates that accidents caused by electricity have been reduced to the minimum, and I might say to a point far below that suffered in the mines of the country taken as a whole.

And so it might be said that the certain conditions which occasion accidents and which the employer is more fully responsible for show a substantial reduction in the number of accidents and time lost; on the other hand, these certain hazards that must remain almost entirely in the hands of the employe show substantial increases. It will be noticed in the tabulation that the third most prolific cause of accidents is that occasioned by employes falling down, twenty-eight such injuries, with an average of 49.04 days lost per injury, occurring during the year, falls of persons representing 9.2 per cent of the total non-fatal accidents covered by the tabulation. Again, sixteen injuries, or 5.3 per cent of the total, were caused by men injuring themselves with tools in their own hands, one man with a compensation period of sixty-seven days injured by a tool in the hands of a fellow employe. Two men were injured by stepping on nails left exposed in loose boards, and so the record runs.

The fact that twenty-eight men were injured by falling down will doubtless serve as a surprise to many of our employes, some of the men suffering this form of accident out of service an extra-

ordinary length of time, the nine most serious cases showing the following situation:

A loader, age 20 years, in the Company's employ for 2 years, fell alongside moving cars, injuring his left hand. Disability period 54 days.

A miner, age 48 years, in the Company's employ 26 years, fell under a moving car, injuring his foot, with a loss of time of 181 days.

A machine runner, age 47 years, in the company's employ 21 years, slipped and fell while moving a mining machine, injuring his foot, total time lost 60 days.

A loader, employed about a mechanical loading machine, age 36 years, in the Company's employ 18 years, fell off a bench on which he was standing while setting a prop, cutting his left arm on an ax. Total time lost 70 days.

A timberman, age 39 years, in the Company's employ 1 year, fell while carrying a timber, causing severe sprains. Loss of time 73 days.

A loader, age 47 years, in the Company's employ 8 years, while assisting in removing an injured workman from the mine slipped and strained his left shoulder, losing 48 days.

A loader, age 48 years, in the Company's employ for 8 years, while pulling down loose rock from the roof with a bar fell when stepping back, the rock falling on his leg, resulting in fracture of same. Total time lost 254 days.

A laborer, employed on mechanical loader, age 33 years, in the Company's employ 3 years, slipped on bath house floor, fracturing collar bone. Total time lost 80 days.

A miner, age 41 years, in the Company's employ 2 years, while walking in his room carrying a shovel fell, striking abdomen on shovel handle, resulting in injury with a loss of 132 days.

The question at issue is this: Are not the employes of the Company depending too heavily upon the efforts made by the Company toward their personal safety, neglecting the fact that in the last analysis any man employed in a hazardous calling, such as coal mining, is more than 90 per cent responsible for his own life and limb, as well as those of the men he is working with? We have no thought that any individual is willfully turning over his personal safety to the Company and its officials. Some of the most far-reaching things that happen are brought about by our subconscious indifference toward important affairs.

As was stated by those who spoke at the five safety meetings recently held in Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Superior and Cumberland, it

is possible that if the Company discontinued all safety work other than that directed toward the prevention of explosions, and accidents occasioned by the use of electricity, the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents might be reduced by reason of the fact that every employe would undertake to look out for himself, just as he is doing today in hundreds of mines throughout the country, where very little money or supervision is used by the employer toward creating greater safety. However, this is the most remote thought that we have in our minds, but we are instead keenly desirous of developing a safer attitude of mind on the part of the individual employe, to the end that fewer accidents, that fewer widows, fewer orphans and less suffering, may result. It was for this purpose that the Governor of Wyoming was requested to authorize the State Mine Inspector to join our Safety Engineer in a month's study of the certain mines located in West Virginia which have developed most enviable records in the way of improved safety results.

The Mining Congress Exposition at Cincinnati

SOME twenty-five hundred coal mining men trooped into Cincinnati to attend the Sixth Annual Convention and Exposition of the American Mining Congress, May 13th to 17th, last. The great Music Hall where the musically inclined of the world have gathered for years was transformed into two vast exposition rooms, where every conceivable device for use in and about the coal mines was on display. Machines that could be made more understandable through motion were hooked up to the "juice" line and the familiar sounds of the Joy, Myers-Whaley, Goodman, Jeffrey, Sullivan and other machines, could be heard all day. The Engineers of the U. S. Bureau of Mines were there with an exhibit, so was "Coal Age," "Coal Mine Management" and the other Coal Engineering papers. The explosives men, Westinghouse, General Electric, Baldwin Locomotive Works, the rope makers, the Ohio Brass Co., the coal washer and dry cleaning people, with hundreds of others, were there to explain, demonstrate and to sell. Men from Canada and Europe attend the Mining Congress to add their contribution to the furtherance of a great industry.

Throughout the five days, splendidly informative papers were read upon every phase of mine operation, the overwhelming number of papers related to two subjects, Mechanical Loading and Mine Safety. Papers from the British mining men, from those of France and Belgium, were read and discussed, and every coal producing state in the Union had its word of advice, help and information, all given gladly to the end that this great industry of ours might be lifted up into the position its importance deserves.

On the third day of the convention and while earnest men were telling of safety devices and safer methods, a note of tragedy entered the Convention; the news of the loss of more than one hundred lives in a great hospital located in Cincinnati's sister city, beautiful Cleveland. There doctors, bending over patients lying upon beds and operating tables, with attending nurses, were enveloped in a cloud of suffocating, corroding, strangling gas. Attendants and patients were snuffed out in a few seconds, the one with the other. Carelessness, lack of foresight, trifling with a force, which uncontrolled has all the killing potentialities of a high voltage electric current, the cause of this tragedy. Then came the second shock, the news that a faction of mine worker politicians had gone to the legislature of the state of Illinois to secure by legislative amendment the elimination of the electric safety lamps within the mines.

Years ago a great tidal wave swept over the City of Galveston, five thousand lives swept out into the sea. Hours later under the shifting forces of the tides these bodies came back; swollen, maimed and disfigured. Night came and out crept human ghouls intent on plunder, pillage; the fingers of women were cut off in order that the rings they wore might be carried away. Say what we will there is a direct relation between the ghoul who will rob the dead and the creatures who will, for petty, political gain, rob wives, children and other dependents, as well as the men themselves, of any step that will tend to avert the too frequent tragedies that go along with the operation of our mines. There is no lust so soul destroying, so ruthless, as that which inspires certain creatures in their effort to plunder their fellow workmen. This is the age old tragedy of labor and laboring people; once out of the clutches of the mercenary employer, they fall into the laps of the more mercenary worker exploiter.

The electric mine safety lamp is the evolution of the little "steel mill" of Carlisle Spedding, the pioneer of safety mine lamp making. This pitiful attempt of a young English miner to get a safe light back in the year 1750, an attempt that ended when his life was snuffed out in an explosion in 1755, was the beginning, a dream that culminated in the electric pit lamp of today. The list of men who thought and toiled for a safe lamp, Dr. Clanny, Sir Humphrey Davy, George Stephenson, Dr. J. A. Holmes, Thomas A. Edison, and many others, counts for nothing when reaction is in the saddle and the prospect of life without work is the prize. Great mining men living in Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and in our own country, have urged safety lamps, to what end in Illinois no one yet knows. The opinion of the men who made up the Cincinnati Convention was crystallized in the following resolution which was passed without a dissenting vote:

"WHEREAS, Newspaper reports indicate a controversy in certain coal mining fields over

the use of the electric cap lamp in gassy coal mines in which the safety of the miners is being overlooked and

"WHEREAS, many years of investigations and experience have demonstrated that in gassy mines the use of permissible closed electric cap lamps affords the greatest degree of safety and

"WHEREAS, the importance of safety measures has been forcefully presented at this meeting

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Coal Division of The American Mining Congress in session assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13-18, inclusive, that we express our greatest concern at the attempts now in progress to break down the efforts for greater safety in mining operations by the abolition of permissible electric safety cap lamps which heretofore have had the unanimous support of the operators, the miners, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, all mining departments of bituminous coal states and of everyone conversant with the safety measures in coal mines, the use of which has resulted in a large decrease of fatal accidents in coal mine operations."

Progress of Mechanical Coal Loading

THE first tabulation of coal loaded with machines underground was made for the year 1923. Commencing with 1925 the growth of mechanical loading has been rapid, the tons so loaded for six years shown below:

Year	Tons	Ratio
1923	1,880,000	100 per cent
1924	3,496,000	186 per cent
1925	6,148,000	327 per cent
1926	10,022,000	533 per cent
1927	14,559,000	773 per cent
1928	21,559,000	1,146 per cent

An increase of 1,046 per cent in five years, or 209 per cent per annum, cannot be considered other than progress, and when compared with the growth of the cutting machine it is remarkable. The states leading in the change as shown by 1928 tonnages follow:

State	Per cent loaded mechanically
Wyoming	41.3
Indiana	24.0
Utah	18.3
Montana	18.3
Illinois	13.3
Virginia	6.4
Alabama	3.6
Pennsylvania	2.2
West Virginia	1.7
Kentucky	1.0
United States	4.5

The coal loaded by stripping methods was excluded from the computation. As Illinois did not get a good start until late in 1928, the showing for 1929 will put that state up closer to the top of the list. Mechanical coal loading, as can be seen by the percentages, bears a direct relation to the wages paid. Coal mine labor is too cheap in the south to bother with machines.

Compensable Accidents For First Three Months of 1929

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the Employees' Magazine will be found a resume of the causes leading to non-fatal compensable accidents, occurring during the year 1928. With the thought that further advice as to the nature of the accidents which occur would be helpful, the results for January, February and March of this year, are shown below:

Cause of Accident	Number Claims	Total Days Lost	Average Days Lost	Per. Cent All Claims
Kicked by animals.....	1	7	.7	1.31
Derailments	6	168	28.0	7.92
Falls of persons.....	10	208	20.8	13.15
Fall of coal (1 fatal)....	10	363	40.3	13.15
Fall of rock (1 fatal)....	8	220	31.4	10.52
Falling object	5	238	47.6	6.57
Hoists	1	21	21.0	1.31
Lifting coal and objects...	3	89	29.7	3.94
Loose coal	6	184	30.7	7.92
Loose rail	1	69	69.0	1.31
Mining machines	1	10	10.0	1.31
Mine cars and locomotives	9	311	34.5	11.84
Mechanical loaders	2	57	28.5	2.64
Mine lamps	1	92	92.0	1.31
Nails, stepped on.....	3	46	15.3	3.96
Pushing cars	2	41	20.5	2.64
Power drills	1	10	10.0	1.31
Ropes, haulage	1	12	12.0	1.31
Spragging cars	1	14	14.0	1.31
Tools in own hands.....	3	57	19.0	3.96
Tools in hands of fellow worker	1	22	22.0	1.31
Total and Average.....	75	2,239	29.8	100.00

It will be observed that "falls of persons" occasioned 13.15 per cent of the non-fatal accidents, the average time lost for each such accident 20.8 days. Falls of coal caused 13.15 per cent, falls of rock 10.52 per cent, and mine cars and locomotives 11.84 per cent. Expressed in degrees of severity one accident charged to a mine lamp took leadership, this accident occasioned a loss of 92 days to the injured man.

With 75 working days in the quarter, our mines averaged one accident each day and the average time lost approximated a thirty day month. While walking through a busy railway machine shop employing 1,500 men, a few days ago, the foreman made the statement that his shop had passed thirteen months without a single lost time accident. What is the matter with coal?

Has the Employer a Duty Toward His Organized Employees?

THE average corporation official, as well as the individual who employs labor, is continuously demanding that the workers co-operate with the management toward more efficient effort. In certain instances the failure of the individual or group of men to render a reasonable measure of co-operation is met with discharge. Employees cannot well discharge their employer, and frequently men are compelled by force of circumstances to remain in the service of an employer who asks for and even demands co-operation, but who never thinks of responding with a spirit of co-operation equivalent to that he seeks. Such is a one-sided and unfair relation, and the more successful managers abandoned this line of conduct some time ago. There are today, thousands of employers who take a genuine interest in the welfare and success of their men and who find that it pays to do so.

As we are dealing with organized labor, attaching enough importance to the Union to seemingly justify making a contract for service covering a period of years, we must have a definite interest in the continuance of the contract and consequently the Union, and with this situation in mind we have no apology to make for attempting to help it toward betterment. What can be done by we, who are the employers, to co-operate? First, we have an obligation to make the work safer, more lucrative, and if possible, lighter. This is nothing more or less than is being done today in all the principal industries of the country. Life rests less heavily on workers, men, women and children, than it did a few years ago, and if our civilization has any justification for existence, life should continuously grow better and happier.

Perhaps the best thing that can be done for the law abiding mine worker and his family is to eliminate the small percentage of lawless individuals who infest every occupation. That task we have undertaken. The next thing that should be done is to improve the character of houses occupied by the mine workers located where they cannot well build homes of their own. This again we propose to do. To accomplish this desirable result the co-operation of the worker is necessary. Modern houses cost money, and the person who occupies same should be willing to pay at least the cost of ownership. Too many workers elect to raise a large family in a house totally inadequate in size, for the simple reason that a negligible rent is charged, the money saved on rent spent on frivolous amusement and at times in a harmful way. Ample school and recreational facilities are a necessity where public facilities are not available. These items are being cared for and further progress is possible and desirable. Sidewalks, paint,

street lights, and better streets are things that are helpful also. We want more of each.

Perhaps the most promising step toward betterment lies within the Union itself. We refer to a more rational attitude toward the business of the country and all business affairs. In the last analysis a union is nothing more than a business enterprise, established and maintained for profit. If this premise is correct, why should not each Local, as well as the State and National organizations, develop a capable, economical management, conducting its business at the least expense, taking out of the pockets of its membership the smallest possible amount of their earnings—getting a dollar plus for every dollar spent? Every labor organization has its quota of hangers on, individuals that strive to get all they can, giving as little as possible in return. These are the individuals who demand a day's time for speaking to the foreman or the superintendent in behalf of a fellow workman with regard to some condition that might be improved. The self-seeking committeeman who creates thunder in order that he may spend one or more days in rumbling it off at the expense of the Union treasury, is an old and well known nuisance; and the individual who, frequently without a single dependent other than his bootlegger, is continually seeking so-called relief to be paid out of the pockets of men who work and maintain large families, is a form of parasite that preys on all union organizations.

If a committee of mine workers should come to the employer some day to ask what the men as a whole could do toward making the management of the property more successful, the shock thereby occasioned might knock the "Old Man" out, but on the other hand it might open the door to real co-operation.

Radicalism In America

MR. GEORGE JEAN NATHAN, an American writer of the advanced school, who is generally sympathetic with everything of a radical nature, recently commented on radicalism in America in the following language:

"The disrepute that envelops the radical movement in America is, contrary to our professional and lay observers, traceable not to the doctrines espoused and expounded by the radicals but almost wholly and entirely to the character of the radicals themselves. The objection and hostility of intelligent Americans to their radical fellow-citizens are grounded not upon the principles the latter preach but upon the preachers. These, almost without exception, fail of sympathy at the hands of the intelligent American not, as is sometimes also foolishly argued, because they are loud-mouthed ill-natured and unkempt fellows but, very simply, because they haven't any sense. More, they are inarticulate in the matter of what borrowed, second-hand sense they may occasionally and conceivably posture. No man much cares what another man may look like or even smell like if he has some-

thing of interest or importance to say, and knows how to say it. The American radical, however, offers to his critics only the comical look and the smell."

Mr. Nathan's description well fits the average American so-called radical. The smell he refers to is very largely contraband booze, and his utterances are very largely directed toward the management of the world's affairs. The average individual of this class is back in the lap of his local union for a contribution within a few days after he has talked himself out of a good job.

No intelligent American living in this day and age, when education and information are so cheap as to make them a drug on the market, can feel other than disgusted by the character of printed matter put out for the consumption of our so-called radicals, the "Daily Worker," published in New York, "Industrial Solidarity," published in Chicago, "Industrial Worker," published in Seattle, and that most recent sensational organ, "The Coal Digger," published in Pittsburgh by John T. Watt and Pat Toohey, ex-members of the United Mine Workers of America, fair examples of the food absorbed by this misguided element.

In the last analysis, there is absolutely nothing behind the propaganda expressed through these papers except the desire to create a job for the editor and the printer, who make an indifferent living out of the mental weakness of those who purchase same.

A few months ago, before membership in the National Miners Union became unpopular, our Wyoming mine workers enjoyed the presence of so-called "credentialed organizers" who were encouraged by the officers of the National Miners Union to give as much as possible of their spare time towards soliciting new members, initial fee one dollar, of which sum the organizers were privileged to retain seventy-five cents, one-half, or twenty-five cents, of the monthly dues collected to go to the same gentlemanly organizers. This is uplifting labor with a vengeance. The individual who goes out to help uplift labor and who absorbs fifty or seventy-five per cent of the money that the individuals seeking the uplift pay over to him, occupies a class inferior to the average alley hold-up, who at least pays a substantial part of his ill gotten gains back to the community in the form of fines.

There is a definite place in our labor economy for well conducted unions, and if unionism is to maintain its prestige it must adopt some of the methods employed by well conducted commercial organizations, pushing radicalism, of whatever character, into the background.

References Required

Mistress: "A Mr. Puddle has written for your reference, Jane. Do you anticipate leaving?"

Jane: "I hope to, mum. You see, he's the young man what's thinking of marrying me."

Speaking of Long Service

THE Colliery Guardian, the leading British Coal Trade Journal, in its issue of April 26th, contains the following item of news:

"Mr. Joseph Fradgley, aged 78, of Amblecote-road, Brierley Hill, a colliery engineer in charge of the engine plant at the Turners-lane Colliery, of Messrs. Harris and Pearson, has recently retired after 60 years service with that firm. He commenced work when seven years of age, and has had only a month's absence through illness. He and Mrs. Fradgley celebrated their golden wedding in 1922."

To begin working at seven, and thereafter to give sixty years service to one employer with but one month's illness, represents an astonishing record.

Rudolph Menghini Leaves For Music School

All Winton and a lot of the rest of us will miss the cheery niceness of Rudolph Menghini who left on May 5th for Chicago to enter a conservatory of music.

Rudolph is a Rock Springs' boy and a graduate of the Rock Springs High School. He has been pay roll clerk at the Winton mine office for a number of years and has given a whole-hearted interest to the communities' activities. He conducted the first children's orchestra at Winton and made it a genuine success, playing engagements in near-by towns and at the Rialto Theatre, Rock Springs. He was, also, largely instrumental in maintaining the Band organization at Winton. He was secretary treasurer of the Community Council and gave to the younger people of the band and his orchestra a quality of friendship that was a joy to see.

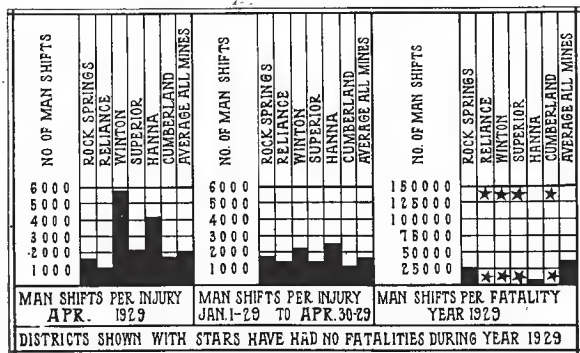
On Saturday night, April 27th, a farewell party was given for him at the Woman's Club House. Rudolph was presented with interesting gifts and after cards and dancing, a supper was served at midnight.

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Make It Safe

April Accident Graph



After the serious set back in March, wherein we suffered two fatalities, that of Louis Seneshale, a timberman in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, and that of Charles Milos, a faceman in the same mine, the month of April with no fatalities is considered most fortunate and very, very welcome.

There is no evading the fact that our Wyoming mines with coal pitching as steeply as 22 degrees and with so much high coal, wherein the height reaches a maximum of 26 feet, together with a large percentage of work in pillar recovery, presents an unusually hazardous employment. While every attempt has been made and will continue to be made to make the mines more comfortable and agreeable as a place of employment, there is no gainsaying the fact that a perpetual and ever present hazard remains.

The non-fatal injuries numbered eighteen in the following order:

Rock Springs	7
Reliance	4
Winton	0
Superior	4
Hanna	1
Cumberland	2

18

Winton with steep pitch and high coal is to be congratulated on passing a month without injury and achieving this with the outlay of 5,817 man shifts. Hanna also did well with only one injury for 4,150 man shifts expended.

The record of accidents for the period covering the first four months of the year 1929 appears as follows:

Rock Springs	29
Reliance	14
Winton	11
Superior	24
Hanna	9
Cumberland	12

Here again Winton and Hanna appear with the lowest number of accidents and the highest number of man shifts per accident.

In the eighteen accidents that occurred, only three men were hurt at the face by coal and rock. Two men of these three suffered injury from coal falling on their feet, and one machine man received injury from a piece of roof rock. The balance of the injuries were mostly due to the handling

of cars, demonstrating the dangers that lie in the operation thereof.

The case of a miner who bumped his head on the roof while walking out on an entry presents a rather difficult problem for solution, unless we will some day be able to reach a state of regard for our safety sufficient to induce us to wear the light weight hard hats with the comfortable sweat band and the netting subcrown, now available for purchase. The original hard hats furnished some two years ago were poorly designed, being heavy and uncomfortable and too high in price. There is now available the hat used in the copper mines of Montana which, in the high coal work which we enjoy in Wyoming, is an entirely serviceable headgear for all underground employees. The safety shoes, which may be procured at a low price and which have a very hard toe cap and stiff counter, will prevent many of the foot accidents which we suffer from face and rib coal and, sometimes from rock.

As voiced at the safety meetings held in April, it is becoming increasingly apparent that each of us must be his own keeper in so far as one's protection is concerned. One will, of course, warn and protect a fellow workman as an act of duty and common decency, but the individual cannot depend upon others to protect him. HE MUST PROTECT HIMSELF.

Illinois Bill to Prohibit Electric Lamps in Coal Mines Condemned by Edison

(The following story was written for the Associated Press by Thomas A. Edison, at his winter home at Fort Myers, Florida.)

Fort Myers, Fla., May 22 (AP).—I have just learned that the Illinois legislature is about to pass a bill preventing the use of the electric lamp by coal miners of that state, permitting the use of the open lamp instead. This is a step backwards with a vengeance.

In 1912 I was induced to take up the problem in the interest of the miners, which on account of the great loss of life from explosions from open lights would be a fine thing to do. I stopped all other experiments and started on the problem. The first practical model was produced

Inter-Company First Aid Meet to be Held at Rock Springs, Friday, July 19, 1929

The Union Pacific Coal Company—Washington Union Coal Company Field Day and First Aid Meet, including Washington and Wyoming men's teams and Boy and Girl Scout First Aid teams, will be held at Rock Springs Friday, July 19th, the day before the Fifth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association.

Further details will be given in the July issue of the Employees' Magazine.

in 1912. Samples were submitted to different coal companies for tests and suggestions. Many changes and improvements were made until I was satisfied with the lamp and outfit.

It was then submitted to the bureau of mines and approved by them about February, 1915. That it had merit from a safety standpoint is approved by the fact that over 400 thousand of these lamps have been installed in coal mines throughout the world and 350 thousand have been installed in coal mines in the United States. It is not only approved for use in coal mines in the United States, but practically all coal producing countries of the world.

We Strive to Learn

Safety Engineer J. A. Smith and State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn Go to West Virginia.

Some two months ago, at a discussion of the high accident rate in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company, the records in accident prevention of some of the mining properties in the State of West Virginia were discussed. The meeting had been called by President Eugene McAuliffe and the Safety Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Mining Department of the State of Wyoming were represented.

As the result of this discussion, State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn requested authority from Governor Frank Emerson, of the State of Wyoming, to proceed to West Virginia for the purpose of studying methods pursued in accident prevention with the object of bringing back to Wyoming information as to means and methods which will help in saving the lives and limbs of the mining people of our state. Safety Engineer J. A. Smith accompanied Mr. Fearn and they have now been in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama for three weeks, going through mines both day and night shift in their effort to cover all territory possible within the time allowed to the work. As to the recommendations with which they will return we have as yet no hint. They are working hard and the results of their work will be summed up in later issues of our magazine.

While on the trip, State Mine Inspector Fearn attended the Coal Mine Inspectors Institute at Knoxville, Tennessee, on May 7th, 8th and 9th, where we are confident he represented the State of Wyoming with distinction. At this Institute all of the State Mine Inspectors of the United States were present to confer on problems affecting the industry.

We are anxiously and expectantly awaiting the return of our safety men.

Making the Vacation Safe

By Frederick J. Haskin

(In the Salt Lake Tribune.)

TRAFFIC accidents hold first place in the attention of the public, as they caused 28,000 deaths and many more serious injuries last year. Less attention has been given to other preventable accidents, but the public health service asserts that 13,000 are killed annually by falls, 6,000 by drowning and 6,000 by burns. The same authority estimates that there are 27,000 deaths from other forms of accident, or a total of 80,000 people killed by accidents each year, and fully two million people who suffer some form of injury.

The summer vacation, when people are away from home and traveling or living under unusual conditions, is likely to be the accident period for many. In regular home life people acquire habits dictated by the ordinary rules of safety, but all fixed habits are likely to be set aside during the vacation. None of the authorities concerned in working for safe vacations has any disposition to discourage people from vacation trips. Indeed, the medical advisers all insist that there is nothing better for health than the good summer vacation. They only aim

to assist the public in getting the full benefit of the rest period by avoiding needless dangers.

One of the primary suggestions to all vacationists is to select a site for their holiday on the basis of healthy surroundings, as well as lovely scenery, comfortable hotels, golf courses, or other features. Be sure that the water and milk supply are good, that the place has sanitary facilities, screened kitchens, and dining rooms, freedom from mosquitoes. These points will do as much to make the vacation enjoyable as the facilities more generally advertised.

Precautionary Measures

To the motor tourist and camper, the health authorities advise a practice of boiling all drinking water. In lieu of this custom, the same assurance of purity can be secured by treating water with chlorinated lime, commonly called chloride of lime. For this purpose take a teaspoonful of the powdered chlorinated lime, dissolve in one quart of water, cork tightly, and let it stand for several hours. A sediment will form in the bottom, leaving a clear solution. One teaspoonful of this clear solution will purify two gallons of water in fifteen minutes. The taste may be noticeable, but not objectionable. Boiling of milk before use is also recommended, when the supply is not known to have been pasteurized.

Advice on the prevention of accidents is fairly well known. Don't rock the boat, always put out fires, keep firearms unloaded and away from children, etc. Not so well known are some other simple preventives of trouble, such as locating camps far from other human habitations to escape flies, locating on graveling or sandy ground to insure quick drainage after rains, cutting out underbrush in which mosquitoes and other pests lurk, building simple ovens or fire trenches for camp cooking to prevent the many burns which come from careless handling of utensils around open fires.

Disposal of garbage and waste matter is another essential to healthful camping. The wise camper will leave his campsite in the same condition he would like to find it, absolutely clean and sanitary. To this end he will burn or bury all waste. A fire built in a small pit of hot stones will consume garbage rapidly. Sewage should be burned or buried daily, a long trench as much as one foot deep serving the purpose, with used portions filled in as used. All disposal of waste should be made in places where it will not affect the water supply. The rule of "burn or bury" is essential to proper outdoor life. The camper who leaves filth behind is imperiling his own health and that of others.

Learn to Give First Aid

Every vacationist is urged to learn at least the basic principles of first aid in case of accidents. Everyone near bathing beaches should know how to apply artificial respiration to persons partially drowned. Detailed rules are given in many sets of instruction on first aid. Lacking these, any person must remember that the first thing to do is to hold the victim face down by the middle of the body until the water runs out of the lungs. Then place the victim lying on his stomach, with one hand under the cheek, the other extended above the head. Then sit astraddle on the patient at the knees. Press the palms of the hands just below the ribs, and apply pressure down and forward, forcing the air out of the lungs. Follow this by relaxing the pressure and the lungs will fill with air. Keep it up until natural breathing begins, or the doctor arrives. This operation may easily be timed by repeating slowly, as the air is pressed out, the phrase "Out goes the bad air," and as the air comes into the lungs, "In comes the good air." Twelve or fourteen times a minute, with three seconds pause after each intake of air, is the desired timing.

Artificial respiration also is often a life saving method in cases of suffocation by smoke, and after electric or lightning shocks.

All of the organizations which have pledged themselves to work for safer vacations offer literature to the public (Please turn to page 243)

Tono Gathers to Honor George Wigley

Awards Presented to Three "Safety Foremen" by Manager William Hann.

TONO was celebrating. A safe year! And Tono was making an award to her honor safety man, an award in her own gift!

Who was it said that to pass on a living experience from the city of X. to the city of Z., by forwarding information from X. to Z., was an impossibility? Someone. Perhaps not—but there would seem to be something the matter with the realness of the recounting of the information if the story of Tono's gathering in honor of George Wigley and the three foremen of Tono mine, Charles Friend, Bert Peterson and Tom Warren, who shared the safety awards with him—failed to impress.

George Wigley is one of the oldest Old Timers in Tono. He wears the first Old Timer membership button given to a Tono man. He has always been interested in promoting safe mining practices and in First Aid. And Tono, because she had gone through the year 1928 without a fatal accident, having a premier safety award in her gift, voted it to Mr. Wigley.

The program was held in the Tono Hall on the evening of May 8th. Manager William Hann presided and interspersed with musical numbers and band selections were speeches, congratulatory and earnest, by John Hudson, local president, U. M. W. of A.; John Wallace, State Commissioner of Washington Coal Operators' Association; Clair Bowman, State Director of Industrial Insurance; Martin Flyzek, State Supervisor of Safety; Harry Allsop, State President, U. M. W. of A.; Thomas Stanton, International Board Member, U. M. W. of A., and the four honor guests of the gathering.

Tono orchestra, directed by Leader Fred Planetta, Mrs. Fern Boardman and Mrs. A. Smith; a trio consisting of E. R. Rogers, Thomas Wigley and Dave Gilfillan; and George Wigley, who numbers singing among the many things he can do, provided the musical part of the program.

Superintendent William Hann briefly stated the purpose of the gathering, Tono's pride in its safety record and the part played by the foreman, in its achievement.

John Hudson, for the Local Union, insisted that he was

no speech maker and then proceeded to tell stories of which the best Scottish story teller might be proud. He did more—he brought the whole question of safety right home by telling of his own father's death by accident when he was only five years old, and one month before the birth of a baby sister. "Things are improving right along," said Mr. Hudson, "we had a stretcher and a wagon, without first aid and an ambulance then. Things are improving. During my twenty years experience I've never had an accident and I hope I've prevented some."

J. H. Wallace, Commissioner for Washington Coal Operators, told so many tales that smelled of heather he 'most gave the impression he'd lived in Ireland where he could stand on the shore and watch the Scot at home, so intimate did his knowledge seem. Mr. Wallace, as the chairman explained, was the first man to enter Tono in the interests of the organization of the U. M. W. of A., and now he congratulated the men of Tono on having completed twenty years of unbroken relations between them and the management of the Tono mine. Congratulations for the honored men, congratulations for Tono on its record, a strong plea for continued safety thinking and practice, an interesting description of Seattle's little "patrol men" system of inducing safe street crossings, a plea for safety and First Aid teaching for children—and Mr. Wallace closed with more Scotch stories. Said he, "In mining safely there is no such thing as luck. There was an old Scotchman whose sons complained of their bad luck and whose answer was, 'Good luck will carry you over the ditch if you jump far enough'."

Harry Allsop, State President, U. M. W. of A., stated his pleasure in having a share in paying tribute to workers for safety and helping in any meeting that carried a safety message as its central theme. He told about the coming of the safety movement as fostered by the U. M. W. of A., the state and the government. "Whether necessity or a desire for human betterment started the safety movement, I say God bless it anyhow. Brother Hudson made us feel our vital personal interest in it. I believe we should advance the principles of safety at all times."

Mr. Bowman, State Director of Industrial Insurance, told



Superintendent William Hann presenting George Wigley, honor safety man of Tono, with a watch. Behind them are the three Tono "Safety Foremen," Charles Friend, Tom Warren and Bert Peterson. To the left are the speakers and guests who accepted Tono's invitation to assist in honoring these men. They are, seated: Harry Allsop, State President, U. M. W. of A.; Thomas Stanton, International Board Member, U. M. W. of A.; Clair Bowman, Director Washington Labor and Industries; standing: Martin J. Flyzik, State Supervisor of Safety; J. H. Wallace, Commissioner, Washington Coal Operators Association; and John Hudson, President Local Union, U. M. W. of A.



Audience at Tono Safety Gathering.

about the workmen's compensation law and said he felt like rewarding Commissioner John Wallace's modesty and telling the part Mr. Wallace had played in its beginnings. He had spent weeks and months working for it. Mr. Bowman told about the accidents reported to his office from all over the state and earnestly commended the men of Tono for the record they had made.

Thomas Stanton, International B. M., U. M. W. of A., told about his own early interest in the practice of First Aid, his own training and the use he has since made of it.

To the point, certainly, was the discussion of Martin J. Flyzik, State Supervisor of Safety, when he told that Tono mine had the best accident prevention record in the State of Washington. "Since 1923," said Mr. Flyzik, "your record has grown better and better—in 1928 it was the best in our state. Of course, any movement has its unbelievers, any faith its agnostics, but a belief in every phase of accident prevention must grow and grow."

Mr. George Wigley was next called by Mr. Hann and congratulated on having been chosen as a worthy recipient of the safety prize for the year—a gold watch and chain engraved with his name. Mr. Wigley thanked Mr. Hann and the men of Tono whose vote had given him the premier prize and told about his own long sustained interest in safety practice; his record of many First Aid contests, (he gave warning to Wyoming First Aiders that the Tono team would be along to defend the challenge cup) and his interest in the town of Tono.

There were many members of the Wigley family at the meeting, one of the oldest families in Tono. And among the visitors was his aged mother, perhaps the proudest wit-

ness in the audience. Mr. Wigley continued his discussion, without notes or memory guides: — — — — "No matter what kind of safety laws we pass, no matter what kind of safe rules we may adopt in controlling the haulage system, the greatest service that can be rendered in the prevention of mining accidents is constant vigilance — — — —"

"We are making wonderful progress as the following figures show. Our care in the mine of Tono has brought results. We have had a substantial reduction in the minor and severe accidents in our mine, and from what I can learn, we have the most satisfactory record in the State of Washington.

"I quote for your information, figures giving the number of accidents we have had during the last four years. According to these figures the year 1928 has been the banner year, showing no fatalities chargeable to our mine and only ten minor accidents. They are as follows:

1925.....	1 fatal.....	33 non-fatal
1926.....	0 fatal.....	18 non-fatal
1927.....	1 fatal.....	17 non-fatal
1928.....	0 fatal.....	10 non-fatal

"I should like to urge every man to give his best co-operation to the cause. I can scarcely find words to express my deep appreciation of the honor done me by my fellow workers and the company for which I work. It is needless to say that I will treasure this gift chiefly because of your association with it, because your confidence in me goes with it."

Foremen Charles Friend, Tom Warren and Bert Peterson received awards of wrist watches from Superintendent Hann who congratulated them on their work.

Charles Friend, called to address the meeting, told another Scotch story. It would seem that had the foremen been Scottish some of the rest of the folks might have had gifts of—at least these gentlemen's old watches. (Ask Mr. Joe Patterson.)

Mr. Tom Warren delighted us as he thanked the men who had, he said, really achieved any safety success in the mine of Tono, promised his continued co-operation and thanked Manager Hann for the gift. Mr. Warren complained of the lack of ready speech which is his but clearness of thinking has never needed many words to express itself, and Mr. Warren seems to have been present when the fates gave out a supply of straight thinking ability. Foreman Bert Peterson, well known as a member of the famous Tono First Aid team, spoke in a like vein and, thanking Mr. Hann for the watch he'd received, made a plea to all to continue to think and work safely — — — — for Tono.



Hey, you First Aiders! Here's the challenge cup as it was used at a dinner given in honor of the 1928 winning team, the men of Tono. It would look equally well in your town.

April Accidents

- Conveyor Faceman**—While dropping down cars stepped in loop of rope and was drawn into snubbing prop, causing fracture of right ankle.
- Conveyor Faceman**—Was taking empty cars into face, his foot was caught in rope twisting his left leg, causing a strain.
- Prop Puller**—While pulling a prop it flew and struck him on right knee and thigh.
- Miner**—Was blocking a car and caught his fingers of left hand between rail and car.
- Miner**—While walking out of entry bumped his head on roof causing lacerations.
- Miner**—While walking down room stepped on a piece of coal and fell, spraining left leg.
- Conveyor Faceman**—Was coupling cars and was squeezed between them, contusing thigh, right side.
- Miner**—Large piece of coal fell from rib striking him on right foot.
- Loader**—While loading coal on car caught his right hand between coal and car, lacerating finger.
- Miner**—Was standing on bench to set a timber, bench slipped causing him to fall, striking right elbow on rail.
- Welder**—Was connecting terminal on booster fan with switch in and arc from wire to switch-box burnt fingers of both hands.
- Conveyor Faceman**—Coal from face fell on right foot causing contusion of ankle.
- Machine Man**—Was moving machine and a piece of rock fell striking him on head and right ankle.
- Outside Laborer**—While sawing props with electric saw lacerated finger on left hand.
- Miner**—Was digging coal at face and a piece of coal flew from pick, striking him in right eye.
- Assistant Foreman**—Was recovering tiles from an old transformer house when a slab of concrete fell striking him on head, causing severe lacerations about head and face.
- Miner**—While pushing coal down chute slipped and fell, bruising back and hips.
- Timberman**—Was pulling a spike out of tie when spike bar slipped and struck him on the left knee.

The Natural Resources of Wyoming

MR. E. C. HOAG, Industrial Agent, Union Pacific System, Omaha, recently issued Circular No. 3, covering the fuel and raw material resources of Wyoming tributary to the Union Pacific System. The outline published on page one of the circular is terse and informative.

"In the oil and gas producing territory known as the Lost Soldier District, some 30 miles northerly from Parco and Rawlins in Southern Wyoming, there is a very substantial daily production of petroleum and natural gas. Natural gas from these fields is supplied by pipe line at Parco and Rawlins, for domestic consumption and industrial uses.

"Natural gas from the Eight Mile Lake field located some 15 miles southwesterly, is delivered at Parco.

"In the Baxter Basin and Hiawatha gas fields and several other prospective areas tributary to Rock Springs and Green River, there is a large production of natural gas, actual and potential, now being further actively developed. Gas from the Baxter Basin field is available at Rock Springs for domestic and industrial consumption, and soon will be at Green River. From these fields a pipe line of large capacity will soon be completed and in operation to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and other cities in the Salt Lake Valley.

"Located at Parco, where a new and modern little

city has been built, a complete petroleum refinery is in operation. This refinery also produces petroleum coke. At Laramie is located another petroleum refinery. Cheyenne is supplied with natural gas from nearby fields in Northern Colorado.

"Rock Springs, Kemmerer, Hanna and Evanston, are the centers of large coal producing districts. Wyoming coal resources are probably the second largest in potential tonnage of any state in the Union. Coal mining is the second largest industry in Wyoming, being exceeded only by the petroleum and natural gas business. The Union Pacific System counties rank first in annual production of coal. These coals are adaptable to powdered coal uses, the manufacture of producer gas and recovery of by-products by either high or low temperature carbonization processes. Upon request, some interesting data are available relating to recoveries of distillation products of Wyoming coals and other carbonaceous materials.

"On the North Platte River near Parco, the Encampment River near Encampment, and on the Green River near the town of Green River, are undeveloped hydro-electric possibilities on which some reports are available.

"These conditions in southern Wyoming create a most favorable fuel situation and power possibilities. It is doubtful if there is another locality in the United States where such a diversity of fuels exists in so small a radius."

The Union Pacific System is our one big customer for coal, and every employee of The Union Pacific Coal Company can help our customer by presenting Wyoming's resources to those with whom they come in contact.

Making the Vacation Safe

(Continued from page 240)

describing first aid methods, preventive advice, and suggestions for carrying small medical kits on the vacation trip. The Public Health Service recommends the following minimum of first aid supplies: Two gauze bandages, two and one-half inches wide; two cotton bandages, three inches wide; one roll adhesive plaster, one inch wide; one dozen safety pins; one ounce absorbent cotton; one yard of plain sterile gauze; one ounce tincture of iodine; one dozen compound cathartic pills; two ounces bicarbonate of soda; one drachm permanganate of potash; four ounces castor oil; one clinical thermometer; one hot water bag.

With all of the campaigning for a safe vacation, every authority advises people to take all the outdoor vacation they can, to enjoy it to the full extent and, while using common sense in avoiding accidents and having a medical kit at hand to deal with emergencies, not to spoil the vacation fun by worry. Millions of Americans are now preparing to head for the open spaces, and with a little forethought they will come home healthier and happier, rather than bruised and bandaged. Take the bandages along and then you probably will not have to use them.

Reasoning

One of the best mechanics in the shop who was addicted to drink, had been absent from work for a couple of weeks, came in the office one morning, none too sober, to see if the boss would allow him to go back to his work again.

Shopman: "I'm back, Mack, do you want me to go to work?"

Boss: "NO, YOU ARE FIRED. I won't put up with you any longer, you are always drunk when I need a man the worst."

Shopman: (meditating) "Say, Mack, you going to put a man in my place?"

Boss: "Yes, can't get along without one."

Shopman: (After some thought), "Say, Mack, will you give me the first chance?"

Vacation Time

A Visit to the Facinelli Ranch in Green River Valley

By J. G. M.

ON ONE of those rare days in September, we started from Rock Springs for a visit on the Facinelli ranch situated in the Green River Valley country and about one hundred miles from our town. There were three of us in the car, including our hostess, Mrs. V. J. Facinelli. The car was packed with everything from ham and eggs to three little kittens that clawed and cratched at their pasteboard prison in an endeavor to get out and view the scenery. They caused us no little trouble. Skagg, the dog, reposed peacefully on the top layer, pleased with the prospect of a visit in the country.

The "gods" seemed to resent our intrusion into the open spaces, for we had not gone many miles before we were battered by a strong Wyoming wind and quite a little rain. However, this did not last long and the roads were soon dry in the desert. The ride was the more pleasant after the rain.

We reached our destination about four o'clock that afternoon; we liked the ranch the minute that we saw it, a large frame house at the foot of a small mountain. In front of the house were some tiny evergreen trees getting a start in life and they nodded us a welcome. "Ba-ba," a young orphan lamb was frolics around in the yard and two black cats were stretched out on the sunny porch. The animals all took note of our arrival and greeted the three kittens in a characteristic manner.

There was genuine satisfaction and joy registered on the faces of the men who helped unload the contents of the car. They were pleased with the thoughts of tasting some good cooking. They were not disappointed, neither were we. When it comes to culinary skill and good management, it would be hard to find one better than our hostess.

After dinner that evening we went into the cozy living room. A cheerful fire was burning in the fireplace, which is one of the most attractive I have ever seen. It is made of odd shaped stones picked up along the river's edge. This fireplace was designed and built by Mrs. V. J. Facinelli and her brother. They picked up the stones, polished and arranged them in a most artistic fashion, each one selected for its fitness and beauty. And if the artistic in architecture is that which belongs to the country in which it is, then this native stone fireplace is art itself. It belongs to this country.

We were very tired, so we rested in front of the fire and told ghost stories for excitement. The stories concerned the house and that part of the country. One story was especially thrilling, "A Woman in White." Later we decided to take a walk and as we were crossing the bridge, the pet lamb dashed out of the darkness in front of us. No wonder some one screamed, it might have been the woman in white!

Our hostess arose at daylight in the morning that followed. She had as company, the sheep dogs, the pet lamb and the two black cats. The guests and the city bred dog got up a little later.

Every day a herder brought his outfit and sheep down from the summer range and we liked to go out and talk to the men who all answered our many questions with politeness and courtesy. In a class by himself is the quiet keeper of sheep as he lives and herds in the sheep grazing country.

The thing that struck us most forcibly was the infinite details necessary to make a success in the sheep business.

It takes skill, combined with good nature and patience. There is a lot of fun on a sheep ranch, but there is certainly more hard work than most folks realize.

It would be impossible to describe the good times that were crowded in the next few days. A country dance, visits to the neighboring ranches and a trip to Calepet and Tulsa, two famous oil towns near there.

It is great to be in the country with congenial friends and an ideal hostess, to go horseback riding and do a little exploring for yourself. One forgets the movies, the stage, the electric lights and many other things pertaining to civilization. The things that count are sunrise, sunset, clouds and everything in Nature. The mental horizon grows. "Man is distant, but God is near."

The "Dude" Ranch

By T. Joe Cahill

Executive Secretary, Dude Ranchers' Association

THE trail of the summer vacationist has deviated during the last decade from the old familiar courses and now opens into a newly-exploited region of the West, the new summer playground of America, which embraces vast areas in Wyoming and Montana.

A veritable invasion of eastern tourists has followed the opening of this beautiful country, which offers the vacationist, known in the parlance of men of the range as "dude," a solution for the summer vacation problem.

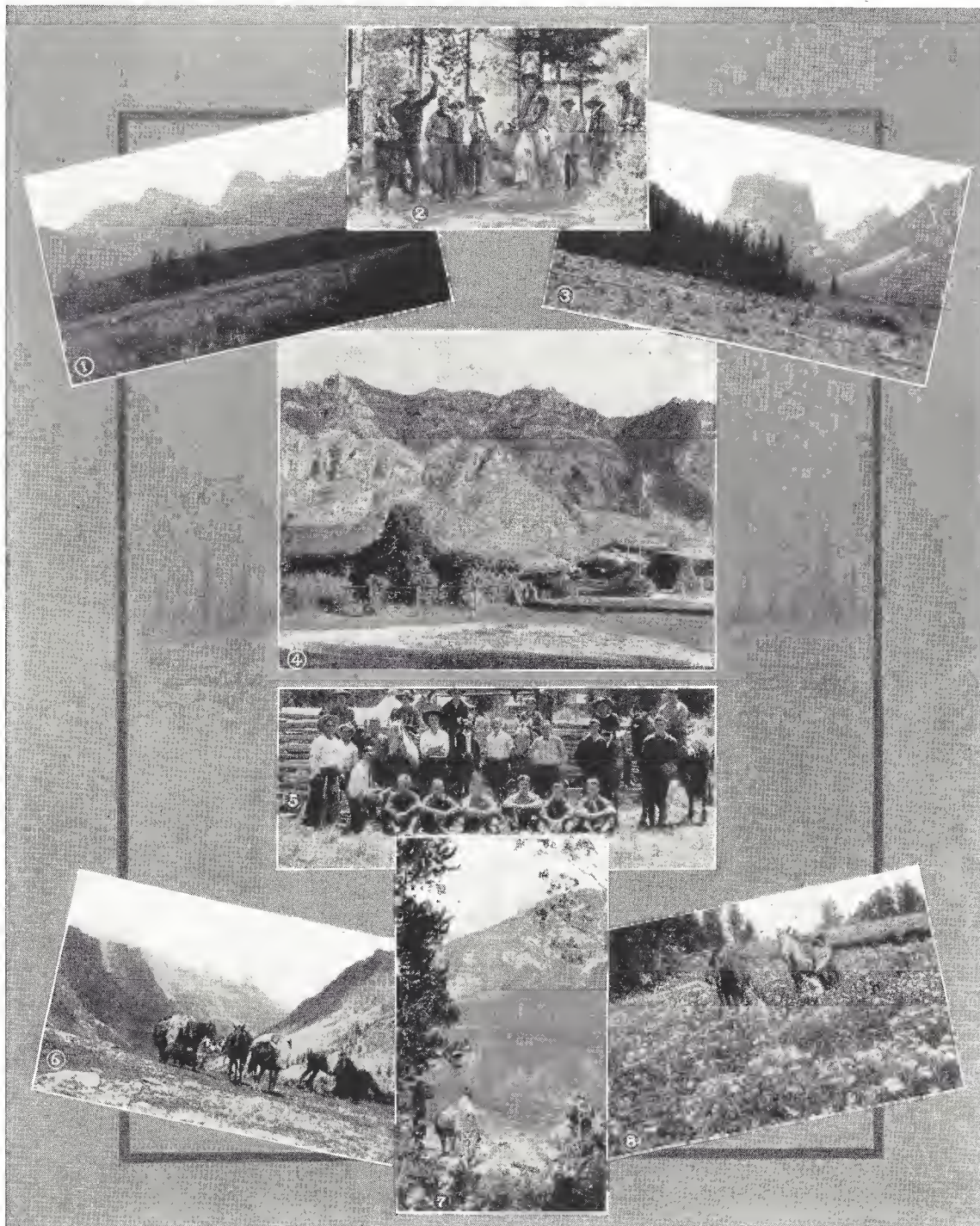
Nestled in the mountainous regions of these two far Western states, situated on the last frontier, where only a short time ago the native Indians held forth, are the "dude" ranches, the quarters of the summer vacationist. These ranches are located in the mouths of canyons, among foothills or in clearings of the forest, and comprise little groups of cabins, corrals and bunk houses, all of which are familiar to the native westerner.

The dude ranch of today is the old time cattle ranch of the past made comfortable and habitable for people unaccustomed to the hardships of pioneer days, yet who love the great outdoors and desire to spend a part of each year in the West. The term "dude" is a local expression designating a person who is a non-resident of that particular district and does not carry the stigma of "greenhorn", "tenderfoot", etc. The expression is rapidly becoming accepted as a word of good standing in our language. The "dude" ranch is the medium through which the history, traditions, customs and dress of the old picturesque West are kept alive for the benefit of the present and future generations.

They are not pretentious places, but rustic and unique. They are established as permanent lodges, meeting the demand of the tourists who sought something new and some new place in which to rest and play. The "dude" ranches, so called because, in addition to the regular ranch work, each has made arrangements to care for a number of visitors each summer, serve to perpetrate the spirit, the glamor and the romance of the old West.

Since 1904, when Howard, Willis and Alden Eaton established the new famous Eaton Brothers "dude" ranch at Wolf, Wyoming, the ranches have sprung into popularity, and annually attract thousands of visitors westward.

"Dude" ranches are situated in a territory within easy access to Yellowstone National Park, the mecca of summer tourists. Entering Wyoming from the East, the first ranches are found near Sheridan and Buffalo. Within easy driving distance of these two towns are a score or more of them. Northwest of Sheridan, in the Birney, Montana, ranch dis-



- 1—The Grand Tetons at sunrise, a never-to-be-forgotten sight in the Jackson Hole dude ranch district, near the southern entrance to Yellowstone Park reached from Rock Springs, Wyoming.
- 2—Initiating a tenderfoot at a Wyoming Dude Ranch.
- 3—Old Square Top, from Green River Canyon, looking up the canyon. This section is a joy to the vacationist who likes new country. It is one hundred and thirty miles north of Rock Springs.
- 4—Valley ranch buildings blend into their gorgeous setting—become a part of the mountain splendor.
- 5—A Wyoming Dude Ranch Camp for boys.
- 6—A pack trip outfit in the Green River Lake country reached from Rock Springs, Wyoming.
- 7—Jenny's Lake, Wyoming, a famous beauty spot just off the Hoback Canyon route to Yellowstone Park.
- 8—Discovered, while hunting for the sheep herder's camp, a valley ablaze with vividly colored mountain flowers.



Upper left—The ranch house of Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Facinelli of Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Upper right—Mrs. Facinelli shares her pet lambs with her guests.

Lower left—Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Facinelli, Miss Anna Menghoni and Edw. Crippa, ready for a Sunday morning ride.

Lower right—The living room fireplace built of native stone, each one selected by the mistress of this ranch home.

trict, are many more. Journeying west toward the park, more ranches are discovered, some of which are near Cody, Wyoming, the eastern entrance to the park, and within a day's motor trip from the southern entrance are the DuBois, Wyoming, "dude" ranches and those of the famous Jackson Hole country, "Nature's Wonderland."

Many have traveled the world seeking adventure and romance in faraway places, but in this historic old cattle country they have found a freedom and naturalness in the great outdoors that is unequalled. From the Big Horn mountains to the Jackson Hole country and the two great national parks, "dude" ranches dot the country, and they are a big part of our frontier states which harbor them.



Chief Clerk E. C. Way of Tono picnicing at Hoods Canal in February, 1929.

Engineer Fred Graf Returns to Germany-- A Good-bye Message

To All The Union Pacific Coal Company Folks:

Looking over the time of my employment with The Union Pacific Coal Company, from October, 1928, until May, 1929, I feel impelled to extend my thanks to all the officials and employees for their many kindnesses and great helpfulness. No one let me feel that I was a foreigner and not any one showed impatience with my poor knowledge of English.

The time I have been able to spend in America has been of great value to me professionally, for the reason that I picked up many new and very practical ideas; but it was more than that, it made me like America, the American people, and American ways of living, and did all this in a way I never thought it would and that I never will forget. Now I feel really sorry that I have to go away from it.

My hope is that it will not be forever. After all that I have gotten in America you will not be surprised to hear that I desire to come back here as soon as possible. I believe that the excellent labor conditions, the great and wide country of Wyoming, the clean air of this high altitude will not let me be satisfied in any other place.

Indeed the weather was especially bad this winter, but that is nobody's fault but mine. Ask Mr. Foster, he will tell you that it turned bad the day I arrived and that he, in fact, had thought of taking up a collection to buy my return ticket to Germany so that the blizzard might cease. Now the weather is good and I have to leave, taking with me the memory of a great time.

FRED A. GRAF.

Engineering Department

The Thermometer and Its Development

By C. E. Swann

(From data compiled by P. R. Jameson for Taylor Instrument Companies.)

VERY few users of a thermometer give any consideration to its construction or realize the thought, skill and research it has taken to bring this simple, yet universally necessary, instrument to its present status.

For many centuries scientists have worked in an endeavor to perfect it, but only during the past forty years have they found out all the details necessary to the manufacture of a more or less perfect article.

According to history, Drebbel, a Hollander, is credited with inventing a type of thermometer. He invented at Padua an instrument described as a glass containing air and water, to indicate changes and differences in temperature. (See Figure 1.)

With the idea started, the Grand Duke of Tuscany investigated this "invention" and more or less perfected it between 1630 and 1640.

The original thermometer, built along the lines of the present day thermometer, consisted of a glass tube about 16 inches in length with a hollow ball or bulb fitted at the end. The whole was heated until the air inside became rarified, when the open end was placed in water, the tube kept upright. As the air in the tube cooled or contracted, the fluid (water was originally used) in the tube rose to a certain point and subsequent changes caused the level of the fluid in the tube to be either elevated or depressed. (See Figure 1.)

Dr. Sanctorious is given credit as being the first to use this instrument as a "heat measure" or in place of the fever thermometer in use today. Sanctorious had his patients hold the top of the "thermometer" so the level of the fluid would be arrested at a point equal to the temperature of the person holding it. As this method was simply a matter of comparison Dr. Sanctorious undoubtedly had determined the comparative point by its average use with normally healthy persons, and it is reasonable to assume he formed his deductions by noting the distance above or below this established normally healthy point.

M. Jean Roy, a French physician of note, made a thermometer similar to the one originally designed by Drebbel, but filled it with alcohol instead of water. He did not invert his "thermometer" but kept it in an upright position and noted the rise and fall of the alcohol due to the expansion or contraction of it. This was about 1630.

Before ten years had passed, the Grand Duke of Tuscany had carried out his idea of first partly filling the tube with alcohol and closing the open end, thus sealing it and excluding the air.

Galileo Galilei should be credited with the initial greatest development of the thermometer as we know it today because he realized that the level of the liquids in these various instruments meant nothing, pupils of Galileo sought to make a scale of temperature and melted on to the tube of their thermometers small glass balls about the size of a pin's head, the zero of the "scale" being the point to which the liquid fell in a freezing mixture of salt and water.

For the next hundred years or so the deepest confusion occurred, for not only had various types of instruments been invented, but no two of them agreed as regards their graduation. Many schemes and devices were used to de-

termine satisfactory scales but agreement could not be easily made.

In a book written in 1738 by Bernandinus Teleius great attention is given to this matter.

At one time, it seems the bright minds of Europe decided that the freezing point of liquors varied to such an extent that it could not be used as a test point and suggested taking the temperature:

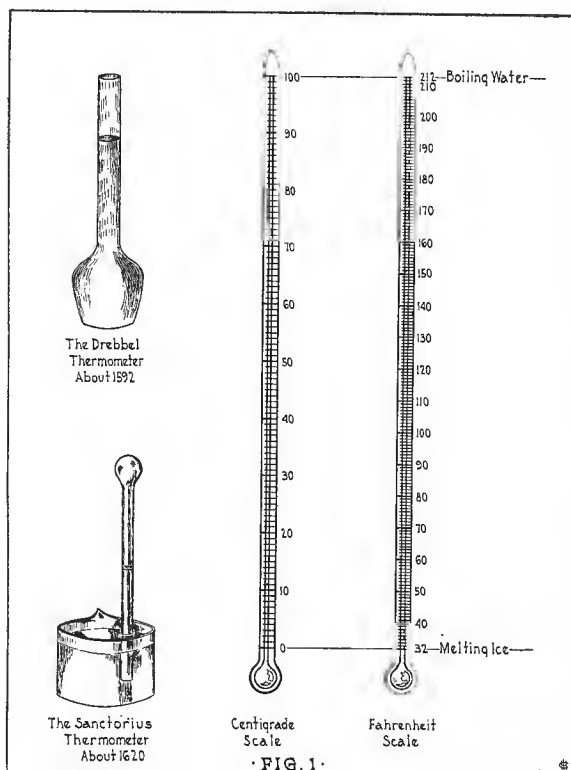
"In a cave cut straight into the bottom of a cliff fronting the sea to the depth of 130 feet, with 80 feet of earth above it."

"But with Dr. Hale's leave, this degree of temperature I do not think a very convenient term for universal construction of thermometers. Everybody cannot go to Mr. Boyle's grotto; and it is but few who can have an opportunity of making observations and adjusting thermometers in the cave of the Parisian Observatory."

In speaking of the scale laid out by Sir Isaac Newton as having test points at freezing water, the heat of the human body, boiling water and melting tin, he says:

"I wish the world would have received this or any other determined scale for adjusting their thermometers, but I suppose they might be apprehensive of some inconvenience in this scheme."

Robert Hooke and Hon. Robert Boyle, of the Royal Society in London, were the first to realize the necessity of having a standard scale. About 1662 Hooke, placing his instrument in freezing distilled water, marked "zero" at the top of the column of spirit after immersion of the bulb. Soon after, he suggested that the second point should be the



boiling point of water, but this does not seem to have been adopted at that time.

Delance suggested that the freezing point of water should be marked "cold" (-10 degrees), the melting point of butter "hot" ($+10$ degrees) and the space midway between "temperate" (0 degrees) with the divisions between each.

In 1714, Fahrenheit of Danzig designed a scale for thermometers which showed the freezing of water at 32 degrees and the boiling of water at 212 degrees, and this corresponds to the Fahrenheit thermometer as used today.

Considerable argument has taken place relative to his dividing the space between the freezing and boiling point of water into 180 parts, the most logical one being that as he was an astronomical instrument maker, and his machines divided to full circles (360 divisions), he used a half circle for his scale.

Seventeen years later, Reaumur, a French physicist, designed a scale on which the freezing point of water appeared as 0 degrees, the scale between this and the boiling of water being divided into eighty equal parts.

Anders Celsius, professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala, proposed a scale in 1742 and called the freezing point of water 100 degrees and the boiling point of water 0 degrees. These points were afterwards reversed by Christin of Lyons, France, in 1743, and the result is the well known centigrade scale.

Many people have the idea that the centigrade thermometer is entirely different from the Fahrenheit thermometer in common use, but the difference is only in the method of graduating the scale.

Athanasius Kircher was the first to use quicksilver in thermometers although Delance once remarked "curious people use it" little dreaming that one day it would become universal in use.

"In speaking of the faults of different liquids used in the early manufacture of thermometers, Teletius remarks: "We have, it seems, nothing left but quicksilver. This is a very movable and ticklish fluid; it both heats and cools faster than any liquor we know of or have had occasion to try."

Quicksilver and alcohol have been accepted by the scientific world as a convenient and accurate means to indicate the temperature of anything with which the tube containing them may come in contact.

It has been established that quicksilver is unsuitable for any very low temperatures and alcohol is unsuitable for any very high temperatures. See sketch No. 1 for comparative graduation of centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers.

Great care must be used in the manufacture of thermometers, especially in making the glass tubes, and thermometers are specially made for the different uses to which they are applied. A high grade thermometer must necessarily be expensive due to the exactness required in their manufacture. Cull tubes and other parts are used in the manufacture of cheap thermometers and this accounts in part for the great variation in readings shown by different common house thermometers.

Good thermometers are quite necessary at a mining plant as changes of temperature greatly affect mine ventilation and the dampness of the air current travelling in the mine.

Birth of the Incandescent Lamp and the Cost of Light Today

By D. C. McKeenan

AMONG the greatest achievements of America we boast of the invention of the incandescent lamp, conceived by the "wizard" of Menlo Park, Thomas A. Edison. He himself refers to it as "the most satisfactory of my inventions to contemplate."

The incandescent lamp was born amid storm and stress, amid the thundering of critics and the ranting of skeptics of the scientific world. However, it weathered the turbulent clash and on October 20, 1928, Edison was presented with a special congressional gold medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its invention.

In the evening of October 21, 1879, Edison, satisfied with his work thus far, spoke tersely to young Francis Jehl, the one charged with the responsibility of perfecting the vacuum/inside the glass bulb. He sent for Ludwig Boehm, his glass blower, who carefully sealed off the lamp and helped Jehl mount it on the test-stand to undergo its life-test.

A few minutes later a spot of yellow incandescence began to glow, and then the little group took up what Jehl always afterward called the "death watch." "We had tested many lamps before that day," Jehl recalls. "And none had come up to the mark that Edison sought. With this new lamp we did not know that the result would prove any better. The life-test alone, as in all previous cases, would decide the question of success or failure. The one thing we wanted to know was how long the lamp would last—how long a life it was good for—how soon it would show signs of burning out. So we began the death watch—the death watch of an incandescent lamp which, unknown to any of us, was symbolic of the deathless lamp of the future." That watch lasted forty hours. For forty hours the lamp glowed steadily—all the rest of that night, all the next day and night, and until about one o'clock of the afternoon of the second day. Never once in that interval was it left without observers.

Edison himself sat there as unmoved as a Stoic—a lean, well-knit, youthful figure, without coat, collar or tie, and wearing the black skull cap which he frequently exhibited in those days. Once only he relaxed, stretching full length upon a nearby laboratory table for two or three hours' sleep, while his faithful henchmen kept the vigil—Jehl, Batchellor, Francis R. Upton, his mathematician, occasionally Ludwig Boehm and Martin Force, and even sturdy John Kreusi, his machinist, the first man besides Edison ever to hear the human voice by phonograph.

When the "wizard" awoke, the lamp still glowed. He and Upton measured its electrical resistance—one of the basic characteristics that made possible Edison's triumph where others had failed.

Then the watch went on—Edison in silent contemplation, dreaming a bit, as he realized the goal was at hand, of "great central stations in many cities, supplying electric current for large numbers of incandescent lamps." That was his broad economic conception, his "complete system of lighting," which he even then had clearly planned in every detail.

At last the glowing filament burned out. But they knew success was theirs. Edison explained to his assistants, in quiet, equanimous elation: "That's fine, boys, fine! If the lamp will burn forty hours now, I know I can make it last a hundred." Before many months had passed he had made it last a thousand.

The first thing he did, however, was to deliberately break that glass bulb and carefully remove the filament for a microscopic examination. It was his invariable practice; nothing that could possibly add to his knowledge of incandescent lighting was ever left undone.

That is why the original forty-four hour lamp no longer exists. It cannot be enshrined in any museum, not even in Henry Ford's growing aggregation of Edisonian treasures. The nearest approach to it is the replica designed by lamp engineers of the General Electric Company from the authoritative recollections of Edison's men and of Edison himself.

All this in October, 1879. The great news did not filter out to the world until December 21st, when the old "New York Herald" startled the metropolis by a spectacular full-page account of the lamp, reviewing also Edison's previous work. And then there was a stir. Critical folks would not believe it. Scientists refused to be convinced. Edison's previous efforts had brought forth nothing; his first attempt—a platinum lamp—had been a failure. How could he be successful now? It was too short a time! It was too big a problem!

The "shouting and the tumult" swelled. But some of the noise came from Edison's staunch supporters. And in truth the news was soon sufficiently confirmed to make holders of gas stocks feel uncomfortable, and to start a lusty

boom among shares of the Edison Electric Light Company.

For Edison, on New Year's eve, 1879, had laid out an exhibition system of incandescent lamps in the snow-covered field outside his laboratory; and three thousand persons had welcomed the chance to "look see." He knew he had won. He knew what he intended to do next. Even while the public was torn between belief and doubt Edison was spending a quiet morning in a breakfast conference at his plain, hospitable American home at Menlo Park, planning with his financial advisors how to begin manufacturing the lamp which he had created for the benefit of his fellow men, friends and critics alike.

Today the modern corporation which inherited the manufacture of the lamp, the General Electric Company—which has kept trust with Edison, so to speak, by greatly increasing the efficiency of his marvelous invention—has seventy thousand workers and pays dividends upon a capitalization of two hundred million; while the nation's electric light and power business, which has flourished primarily because of the Edison lamp, provides employment for two hundred thousand and is capitalized at a cool six billion. A wizard indeed who makes dollars grow where none grew before! Certainly this is a golden jubilee that America can well afford to celebrate! During 1928 the sales of incandescent lamps were 319,000,000 large size and 240,000,000 small lamps, an increase of 1,500,000 of the large size and 20,500,000 of the small size over the previous year.

I am reminded of the story of the man who took his family on a vacation and left a light turned on in his living room. After two or three days, well-wishing neighbors began to worry about the light, and the final result was that they broke a window and turned out the light. On his return, two weeks later, Mr. Vacationist opened his now depleted pocket-book and shelled out two dollars and a half for a new windowpane. Here the plot thickens; and the story ends when it is told that the light had been intentionally left burning to keep burglars away, Mr. Vacationist realizing that this insurance would cost him only about 15 cents. One hundred years ago, it would have been cheaper for Mr. Vacationist to have hired a policeman to sit in his living room, than to burn the number of candles necessary to give an equivalent amount of light for two weeks. Today it would cost him twenty-five cents.

Let us go back to 1914 and list the prices of lamps then and now.

Size of Lamp Watts	1914 Price	1927-28 Price	Today
25 .....	.35 .....	.23 .....	.20
40 .....	.35 .....	.23 .....	.20
50 .....	.....	.25 .....	.22
60 .....	.60 .....	.25 .....	.22
100	1.00 .....	.50 .....	.35

In spite of this splendid decrease in the cost of lighting during a period when almost all other human necessities have had a corresponding rise in price, the average light-user of today does not correctly light his home. If we think lighting in comparative costs with other necessities, the average unskilled laborer works only ten minutes a day to light his home and four hours a day to provide food for his family.

In the days when candles were used, a laborer would have to work twenty-four hours a day to pay for the same amount of illumination that he receives from electric lighting today. Furthermore, in the days of gas flames, the laborer would have to work 2½ hours to receive the illumination he gets from modern home lighting. Ten minutes to work today; 2½ hours, 30 years ago, and 24 hours' labor 100 years ago! In no field has cost decreased so spectacularly as in the field of home lighting.

Mrs. Mary Sherman, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in a recent issue of the "Woman's Home Companion," commenting on the survey of electrical equipment for the home states:

1. The survey has roused in women the consciousness of their right to efficiency-equipped homes, a consciousness

long buried beneath the belief that woman-power had small economic value.

2. The survey has brought to the attention of millions of husbands, through their newspapers, the fact that the inadequate equipment of their homes may be partly responsible for apparent inefficient management, ill-health and friction in those homes.

The average home can be correctly lighted every day for the price of a single package of cigarettes. Although the average family spends only seven cents per day to light its home, it should spend three times as much to receive the amount of illumination recommended by lighting experts. It is also a well-known fact that many families whose incomes average many thousands of dollars a year do not show a knowledge of the value of correct lighting. In other words, many men with large incomes work only a fraction of a minute a day to pay for lighting their homes. Those who know the convenience, utility and psychological value of good lighting realize that seven cents a day for lighting their homes is not sufficient to gain these factors.

The reduced price of all large Mazda lamps suggests many things. First, it means that the consumer may buy Mazda lamps at price reductions varying from two to five cents, or at an average decrease of 14 per cent from the former price. But most of all, it means that the makers of Mazda lamps have succeeded in their untiring efforts to manufacture a practical electric lamp at a price within the reach of all. It means that they have not only kept pace of mass production and standardized methods, but that they have forged ahead of the times. Pick up a 25-watt Mazda lamp, examine it closely, notice its coiled filament, and its inside frost; notice the precision in its construction—and then wonder how you can buy it, ready to give you an average of 1,000 hours of continuous illumination, for the initial cost of 20 cents.

Twenty-five years ago, the electric light bulb was still in a stage of infancy. It was then a problem to get a lamp that would stand the careless treatment it was sure to receive. Experts were not worrying about correct diffusion of light, nor did they care whether the lamp had an ugly pointed tip at the top. But as the years rolled by, and the practicability of the electric lamp was realized, the ultimate goal was set, the target for all research workers being the perfect lamp. We have not attained this goal today, nor probably will we a hundred years from now; but we do know that recent developments have brought us ever nearer to the rainbow of all researchers, the perfect lamp.

The constant efforts to improve the quality of Mazda lamps have resulted in many major improvements, two of which our limited space allows us to discuss. Perhaps one of the greatest improvements, and one that was adopted quietly, was the incorporation of the coiled filament in place of the straight type of filament. Lighting experts had long known the value of a coiled filament, but years of research for a method of practical manufacturing did not bring satisfactory results. True, a coiled filament could be built into a lamp, but the process was too expensive, and therefore its adoption was not practical from a sales standpoint. However, a method was finally found, a machine was created that coiled a 26-inch strand of filament wire into a 2½ inch coil. Not only was a perfect coiling machine needed, but an extensive study into the ability of the wire to retain its physical structure during its coiling was involved. Contact of the wire at any point resulted in a short circuit that destroyed the bulb. The job was big; but it was done, and in such a good fashion that lamp prices did not go up—they steadily decreased.

In the last ten years, the outstanding major development was the inside frosting of the lamps. The benefits conferred by inside frosting are many. Primary is the partial elimination of glare; many oculists have sincerely declared that 25 per cent of all eye defects may be traced directly to the glare that comes from electric lamps of the clear type. The light from a lamp naturally comes from the filament, and therefore the light rays are radiated from a single concentrated center. However, when a lamp is frosted, the

(Please turn to page 251)

The Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs, Wyoming

By Jay Wanner, M. D.

PROBABLY no other school of nursing anywhere is able to offer any more in variety of training than that which is received at this hospital. This especially applies to emergency treatment and emergency surgery. This hospital, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, surrounded by vast coal and oil fields, is the haven of those men who in the course of duty so often meet up with the inevitable accident. Although safety first is the watchword among these thousands of workers scarcely a day passes without taking its toll. Whenever great numbers of men and huge machines are thrown together, wresting forth the treasures of nature, something is bound to happen.

An agonized cry, the rush of comrades to the rescue, the wail of the ambulance siren roaring up the hill to the hospital. Then the nurse. Usually she is the first to administer relief. Always waiting. Quickly and efficiently, often before the doctor's arrival, she is going about her merciful work. She goes surely and methodically about her work, removing the soiled clothing, usually a hypodermic for relief, warmth, stimulation, and then to a clean white bed or to the operating room as the case may be.

One hour of the twenty-four is the same as another to her. It is all in the day's work and while on her shift she is trained to think only of the patient and his interests. Surely there is no other locality anywhere that is any more in need of this type of service than Rock Springs, Wyoming. This hospital cannot be looked upon, however, as only an emergency type because it serves entire Southwestern Wyoming also from the standpoint of medical nursing. A visit to its wards will disclose a variety of the most interesting types of medical cases, and many hundreds of Wyoming's native sons first saw the light of day within its walls.

Perhaps for the reasons of its interesting location and this variety of training offered it attracts students from

many different states. Frequently the average community must rely upon local applicants to fill its student nursing ranks. Not so this institution, for at the present time it has girls enrolled from Texas, Florida, West Virginia, Iowa, California, Nebraska, Missouri, and elsewhere. Incidentally, its graduates are now practicing in practically every state of the Union. Of these 1929 graduates shown in the photograph one is from Texas, one from West Virginia, and the other two are Wyoming girls, Miss Catherine Forndran, a Rock Springs girl, being class valedictorian.

The girl about to enter the study of the nursing profession must choose a hospital with broad training lines, and should not consider enrollment in an institution of specialized lines until she has at least completed a general course first, if she is to be successful. It is also extremely important that she select a hospital which is properly accredited. The state of Wyoming requires that its applicants for enrollment must have, before admittance to nurses' training, at least two years of high school work. The Wyoming General Hospital, however, goes a little stronger than this—insisting upon four years of high school before matriculation. This hospital is an accredited member of the National Nurses' Association and this is one of the requirements for recognition. There are hundreds of hospitals of this calibre, and the prospective student is wise who chooses one of these accredited institutions if she wishes to secure standardized training, and be able to participate in the advantages of the national association.

The course in this hospital covers a period of three years and embraces every branch of medicine and surgery. The student nurse lives in the nurses home and is furnished with room, board, medical attention, laundry, and a small monthly stipend to take care of her incidental personal expenses.

Although this hospital is operated by the State its largest source of revenue comes from the patients employed by the



Graduates of Wyoming General Hospital at whose commencement exercises Governor Frank C. Emerson was chief speaker; Ruth E. Anderson, Mary Rosamond, Miss C. Krueger, Instructress of Nurses' Training School, Miss Dean Shields, Superintendent, Katherine Forndran and Mrs. Evelyn Rife.

Union Pacific Coal Mines and the Union Pacific Railroad. Democracy certainly seems to be the keyword in this institution. A visitor in its wards will see patients of every nation and creed. County patients, State compensation cases, mine cases, railroad and private. All ages and the only type which is barred here is the mental case, and these are provided for in other state infirmaries.

In back of all this stands a figure symbolic of real humanity—The Nurse. The hospital without her service would be impossible. No work too difficult, no hours too long, willing hands which do not shrink from anything which will be of help to the sufferer. Not here the plaudits of the multitude but the satisfaction of a work willingly and well done.

Miss Dean Shields, Superintendent, is a native of Virginia and served with the A. E. F. in France during the World War. Miss Clara, instructress of the training school, a graduate of the Barton School of Nursing, is a woman of wide experience in hospital training and has recently joined the staff of Wyoming General Hospital.

Frank Lebar of Rock Springs Wins The Union Pacific Coal Company Scholarship for 1929

Frank Lebar of Rock Springs is the winner of The Union Pacific Coal Company engineering scholarship for 1929, and the second student from Rock Springs High School to receive this, one of the finest scholarship awards in the country.

He is the third son of Mrs. John Lebar of 112 L Street, Rock Springs, and is the son of a miner, his father having lost his life in No. 7 Mine some fourteen years ago. He is one of five brothers who have been brought up by a forward-looking and energetic mother whose wise guidance has helped her boys in their choices and who have, in turn, helped each other and their widowed mother.

Karl F. Winchell, Principal of Rock Springs High School tells that the school is proud of the record made by Frank in the examinations which partially determined the award. "He has been a very good worker all through High School," said Mr. Winchell, "but when it became evident that he had a chance for the scholarship he worked hard. This shows what a definite purpose will do to one's work."

Frank has been active in High School athletics, having played football and basketball on the school teams. He played on the 1927-28 basketball team which won the state championship and represented Wyoming at the National tournament played at the University of Chicago. "Come on Skunk!" has been an often-heard command at Rock Springs High School games. Whenever the Tigers fought for R. S. High "Come on Skunk—get through that line" was the cry and now, again, Frank has made "through the line" and will enter a school of engineering at the fall term.

Superintendent E. M. Thompson speaks of him in the terms of highest praise, of the good work he has done all

year and of his good school citizenship. "He's a fine lad, I'm proud of him," said Mr. Thompson.

Frank is grateful to all his teachers for their help and encouragement and mentioned especially, Miss Merle McCall, head of the Science Department, and Miss Emma Roessler, head of the Department of Mathematics.

Here's congratulations and good luck to you, Frank. We know you'll often "get through the line" for your old High and your old town—and for The Union Pacific family which is proud of you too.

Birth of the Incandescent Lamp

(Continued from page 248)

minute crystals of the frosting material diffuse the light rays in every direction, thus resulting in softer illumination without the loss of an appreciable amount of light. The value of frosted bulbs was known for many years, but inside frosted bulbs were not practical because the inside frosted bulb was so fragile that the slightest bump would break it into a hundred pieces. For many years, this fragility was an insuperable obstacle to the making of inside frosted lamps, but finally, in the Lamp Development Laboratory of the General Electric Company, there was discovered a method of making an inside frosted bulb of sufficient strength to be useful in making lamps. Thus, and again quietly, the inside frosted lamp replaced the old-fashioned clear lamp, constituting an improvement surpassed by no other in the lamp field.

The question may arise that in view of these improvements and many others, how the prices of Mazda lamps can be steadily decreasing. The answer is easily understood. The Lamp Companies maintain machine developing laboratories, where machines are especially designed to eliminate the use of labor, and through these machine laboratories, the developments of the past decade have been made practical for manufacturing. Instead of the finished product requiring thirty-eight hand operations, the modern Mazda lamp is now manufactured with only ten hand operations, machines taking the place of the other twenty-eight. The advantage of machine operation is seen in the fact that since 1920 the number of factories and employees has steadily decreased, whereas production has increased by leaps and bounds. Surely the constant research for producing Mazda lamps at lower costs has benefited the public by a steady drop in price.

In 1914 the average size of lamp in use was 47.4 watts, today it is about 60 watts.

The economy program in connection with the use of higher wattage lamps by the consumer has been the primary factor in keeping the scale of prices in parallel with the scale of quality.

Today, the cost of light is next to nothing. If you wish to have a good policeman watch your house while you're away, it will cost but a few cents a week to keep a Mazda lamp burning. But first of all, tell your neighbors, so you won't have to pay for a new windowpane.

Thanks

We feel highly honored and wish to thank you with all our hearts for the beautiful generous gift of the green plush "throne chair" presented to us by our many friends and acquaintances with The Union Pacific Coal Company. We trust that we will live many years to enjoy its comforts. It will take more years than we number to fully express our feelings of gratitude for this kind remembrance.

Yours very truly,

MR. AND MRS. THOS. GIBSON.

414 Cedar Street,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.



Frank P. Lebar

—≡≡≡ The Old Timers ≡≡≡—

Old Timer James McDonald

James McDonald, retired Old Timer, lives at Hanna with his daughter, Mrs. O. C. Buehler—when he isn't taking motor trips. For he, as one might expect of an Old Timer who has been closely associated with much-travelled Robert Muir, is also addicted to tripping here and there over the country's motor roads.

He was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1854, and came to the United States while quite young. He began his service with The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1898 under the

direction of Master Mechanic Robert Muir. He spent three years working in Cumberland and several in Hanna. In October 1917, he was transferred from Hanna back to Rock Springs.



James McDonald.

Mrs. McDonald, his wife and companion, passed on in Rock Springs on January 12th, 1926, and shortly afterward Mr. McDonald, whose poor

health was accentuated by his bereavement, went to live in Hanna. He tells about the early days of The Union Pacific Coal Company. D. O. Clark was General Manager when he began his service and he also remembers James Needham and other officials of the early days.

Mr. McDonald is a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church of Rock Springs. Just now he is planning a trip to Pueblo and other Colorado points. He says "by the time I get back the roads will be good west" and expects to be in Rock Springs for Old Timers' Day.

He has one son and two daughters, J. B. McDonald of Rock Springs; Mrs. H. F. Straley of Sublet and Mrs. O. C. Buehler of Hanna.

Mrs. William Hudson

Mrs. William Hudson of Tono, the mother of Johnny Hudson, President of Tono U. M. W. of A. Local Union, was born in Durham, England, in 1864. As Miss Hannah Richardson she married in England and came to the United States thirty-seven years ago. The Hudsons settled first in Pennsylvania, then came west. They went back east but soon found themselves homesick for the newness of the west and after a short stay returned and later went to Tono to live.

In the Old Country Mrs. Hudson taught in the grade schools of England and has always been interested in young people and their opportunities. She has two children, John of Tono and Mrs. Myron Green of Port Angelus, Washington. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and very much enjoyed the Easter services heard over the radio.

Mrs. Gwen Jones

A gracious and beautiful little woman is Mrs. Gwen Jones of Hanna, and a visit to her home a treat anyone might wish for himself. Born in Aberdare, Wales, Miss

Gwen Reece came to the United States when she was

twenty-one years of age. She came to Carbon and is ready enough to tell about the good times she had in the "best old town in the New West," the premier coal town of Wyoming. Everybody there had come from the ends of the earth and everybody found a place for one of the greatest needs of mankind—self-expression. Mrs. Jones, like other Welsh folk, liked to sing and in the throwing together of individual resources which made the spirit of the New West, she gave her singing freely.



Mrs. Gwen Jones.

Mr. Jones was killed in the Hanna disaster of 1903 and was survived by three children, Hanry Jones, of the office of the Hanna Mine Superintendent; Mrs. Rachel Milliken and Evor Jones, who died ten years ago.

Mrs. Jones keeps her own home and gives the visitor to it a cheery and comfortable half hour.

Mrs. Sarah Erickson

Mrs. Sarah Erickson was born in Stockholm, Sweden, seventy-three years ago. She came to this country thirty-seven years ago and lived in No. Two Town, Cumberland, where Mr. Erickson was the carpenter and served under Superintendent James Needham. The Ericksons moved to Tono, Washington, and, as the first carpenter in the

Fifth Annual Reunion of Old Timers' Association Will be Held at Rock Springs, Saturday, July 20, 1929

The Fifth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association will be held Saturday, July 20, 1929, in the new Old Timers' Association Building now being hurried to completion.

The by-laws of the Association provide for meeting on the second Saturday in June of each year, but the 1929 Reunion was postponed until July 20th so that the new building could be used.

The First Aid Meet, as well as the Boy and Girl Scout First Aid contest, will be held Friday, July 19th, the day before the Old Timers' Association meeting.

The detailed program will be published in the July Employees' Magazine.

new town of Tono, Mr. Erickson built many of its buildings and improvements. He died in Aberdeen, Washington, four years ago.



Mrs. Sarah Erickson with some of her wax and painting novelties after a recent series of lessons taken in Long Beach, California.

Mrs. Erickson, who had specialized in home arts and taught art sewing in the schools of her Home Land, has gone on developing and using her talents to the delight of her friends and her own enjoyment. During a period of twenty-five years she collected postage stamps of every color and tint and shade and of

many countries and made from them an enormous American eagle mounted on a shield which was displayed at the Panama Exposition in 1915. The eagle has a five foot spread and its browns and blues, taupe and green shadings are effected by the natural colors of the stamps. The



This is Mrs. Erickson's proudest possession.

stamps are rolled and fastened by a point in such a manner as to resemble the feathers of the eagle. They are sufficiently secure as to allow stroking as one might a natural bird. The piece is in a glass enclosure and Mrs. Erickson has refused large sums of money for it. She also has a large collection of old coins and carefully selected stamps.

Mrs. Erickson now lives at Aberdeen. Her daughter, Mrs. James Sayce, still lives in Tono and other children, six girls and one boy, live in Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

John Milliken of Hanna



John Milliken, Hanna Old Timer.

One reads of the ghost cities of mineral states and shivers and wonders. But the ghost coal town, old Carbon, of which John Milliken is one of the representatives, is—not a ghost city—but a spirit city living in all its romance and liveness in the hearts of those who made its brief day joyful. And few folks who lived in this early town of the Union Pacific Railroad can tell its tale better than he.

Born in Ireland on the 22nd day of February, Mr. Milliken was seventy-six years old on his last birthday. Fifty years ago he came to Wyoming and to Carbon where he began to work in the coal mines. He was married in Carbon forty-seven years ago to Miss Hannah Sutton.

For years Millikens managed the Carbon Opera House and dance hall which only recently tumbled down, the last land mark of the town, for ghost coal towns are usually moved and leave little evidence of themselves on the sage hills. Perhaps that's why their memories remain so green, their physical presence having disappeared.



The remains of the Milliken Opera House at Old Carbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliken have seven children; Dorothy, at the State University, Laramie; Jean, teaching in Hanna; Mrs. Mary Peterson and Mrs. Margaret Hill of Ogden; Robert, William and John, all of Hanna.

Epic of the Iron Trail

(Chicago Tribune.)

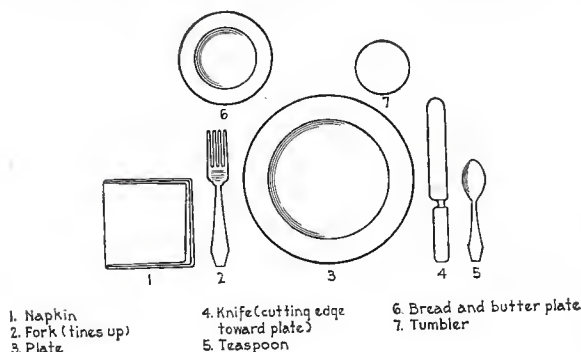
Lincoln lay dead when they spiked
The iron trail to the prairies
He was no more when the rails
Ran over the mountains,
Linking the singing seas
But he had dreamed with the dreamers—
Had spilled the blood of his heart—
A nation's wine of libation—
To seal the great pact,
Had wistfully hoped he might journey
Iron trails to the sunset
But when he went wandering
The long trail of gold
That led him to sunrise and calm,
There were his lovers and brothers
Who remembered his dreaming
So Grant spoke to Sherman,
"We must build the Union Pacific—
Lincoln expects it;"
Said Sherman to Dodge,
"You must construct the transcontinental—
Lincoln expects it;"
And the great engineer responded,
"I will as I promised the president"
Then the men who had fought
With Lee and with Longstreet came crying,
"Let us help build the Union Pacific—
We owe it to Lincoln"
A thousand confederates in faded gray suits
Joined a thousand federals in blue
Far out on the plains,
High up in the hills
From the muddy Missouri,
Out the wide-washing Platte,
Over trails of the Pawnee and Sioux,
Crept the rails to the Rockies,
Where the East met the West,
Where the North met the South,
Sang the self-same song—
Even as Lincoln expected.

Of Interest To Women

How to Set a Table

THE linen should be simple in design and should be of good quality. There is no economy in buying cheap linen. The china, glass and silver are also in better taste if they are either perfectly plain or are decorated near the edge with a simple, conventional design.

A table cloth may be used with propriety at any meal, but doilies are permissible for breakfast and luncheon. When a cloth is used, a silence cloth of asbestos or canton flannel should be placed on the table first. This not only dulls sounds but protects the table. The table cloth should be placed on the table with the long fold lengthwise. A



small, low-growing plant or a few cut flowers give a touch of beauty to the table. A simple white doily may be used under the dish holding the plant.

In placing the silver, the soup or bouillon spoon is laid to the extreme right, with the bowl turned up, but if the meal begins with raw oysters, fruit relish, or any other appetizer, the spoon or fork for this is placed to the right of the soup spoon. To the left of the soup spoon, but still to the left of the plate comes the knife or knives, if more than one course requiring them be served, with the edge turned toward the plate. In this case there should be knives for fish, game and the roast in the order named. At such a formal dinner a sherbet is frequently served between the game and the roast. A sherbet is simply a water ice, flavored with fruit juice, wine or other liquor. While a fine steel bladed knife is better for the meat, the knife supplied for the fish course is finished with a silver blade.

To the left of the plate come the forks with tines turned up. Some hostesses arrange these in the same order as the knives, some in reverse order.

Some hostesses have the dessert silver brought in with the course, others have it laid on the table beforehand. It is better sometimes to lay the spoon or fork, as the case may be, on the left of the forks. Still to the left of this comes the coffee spoon.

You may have the coffee brought into the drawing room. While black coffee is prescribed as the correct thing with which to finish a formal dinner, you will probably find enough among your guests who prefer cream and sugar to make it best to have them served. The candies, too, if there are any on the table are brought into the drawing room.

The less skillful your waitress, the more it is advisable to have as much as possible arranged beforehand. Meat may be carved in the kitchen and passed to each guest. For a luncheon, the meat is generally fried chicken, chops or

such preparation as is already divided and is served from the kitchen.

One cardinal rule should be remembered in serving. All plates should be put down and removed on the right side of the guest, but any dishes from which the guests help themselves should be presented on the left. The salad is arranged with dressing garnish on the plates in the kitchen and placed before the guests, wafers, cheese or cheese straws being passed afterward. Dessert which, at a formal luncheon or dinner, is usually ice cream, ice or jelly, is brought in. Fancy cakes used are passed.

Some Salads

Dutch Lettuce

Shred three heads of lettuce and one bunch of young onions or one large onion and cover with the following dressing:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3 slices bacon diced | 4 tablespoons vinegar |
| 2 tablespoons sour cream | 1 egg |
| 4 tablespoons sugar | |

Brown bacon in frying pan, add vinegar, beat sugar, 1 egg and cream, add to bacon and stir until thick. Pour over lettuce and onion while warm.

Orange With Celery

Cut three oranges into halves, remove the skins and carefully cut the pulp away from the skin. Put in a bowl in a cool place until ready to use. Line a salad bowl with crisp lettuce and put fruit in centre. Pour over half a cup of French dressing made with lemon juice, garnish with celery filled with cream cheese and peanut butter, using two tablespoons of cream cheese to one of peanut butter, and a pinch of salt. Serve with bran crackers.

Water Cress Salad

A plain cress salad is composed of cress carefully picked over, washed and thoroughly dried and served with salad dressing.

A few spring onions may be added.

Or equal parts of cress and chopped celery with hard boiled eggs.

Or two-thirds cress and one-third cucumber.

Or one-third each of cress, sliced tomatoes and cucumbers.

Or to one bunch of cress add one-quarter of a small head of cabbage, a little green pepper and a small onion cut fine. Serve with French dressing.

(Please turn to page 257)



Mrs. Bert Boardman, President of Tono Woman's Community Club is also the song leader and peps things up with "pep" songs.

—≡ Our Young Women ≡—

With The Troops

Reliance girls have ordered new uniforms for their troop! The new green uniforms we've all admired so much. We hope they'll presently have a parade so that we may all see them.

Miss Agnes Son, secretary to Miss Dean Shieds of Wyoming General Hospital and an Owlette Scout, has been teaching a class in signalling at Winton.

Winton girls are fortunate in having a nurse for a captain and may take their bed-making tests from her.

Troop I, the Nyodas of Rock Springs invited their parents to the troop investiture service on Monday evening, May 6th. There were one hundred Scouts and guests at the service, meeting in the Rock Springs Community Hall. Mrs. Sam Stark, Commissioner, represented the Girl Scout Council and the service was conducted by Captain Anna Cornieleussen. Dr. T. H. Roe, supervising instructor of First Aid, spoke on the value of adequate First Aid Training and Instructor Richard Stanton, assisted by John Potchnik and Dan Hackett, arranged an effective demonstration for the parents and guests.

A flag drill arranged by Mrs. A. McMullen was admired and Mrs. Pat Campbell presided over a carefully arranged supper which the girls served.

The Nightingales are missing the friendship and counsel of Captain Lois Page who has gone to Los Angeles to be present at her sister's marriage.

The older Scouts of the district will remember Miss Louise Page, who was a favorite Owlette, and who has been attending the University of California for the past two years. Louise was one of the first girls of the district to complete her first class work and has never lost her interest in scouting. She is to be married in late June to Mr. John Carollo and sails for Europe, via the Panama Canal, to spend several months abroad.

Tono Girl is May Queen

"Call me early, call me early — — — mother dear. For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May." Thus might Helen Androska have sung on the evening of May 9th. On Friday, May 10th, she was Queen of the May at the Tenino High School Fete given by the schools of the town. And Helen's mother and her mother's friends went to see her crowned, and to see her beautiful attendants and the May Day pageant which passed in front of her throne, picturing Summer and its beauty, its glory, colored and graceful.



Helen Androska and her mother Mrs. A. Androska of Tono.

Students and guests found seats on the campus facing the decorated throne and enjoyed the picture of grace and beauty as the Queen and her retinue crossed the lawn to the strains of May-time music played by the School orchestra. The weather man was beautifully kind and a smiling sunlit day added to the general happiness.

"We cannot," says one of the magazines, "recall any book with a wicked Mary in it." Perhaps not "wicked," but there was a Mary Quite Contrary.



Four Tono graduates of the Centralia High School. Left to right: Mildred Colvin, Pearl Mardicott, Elizabeth Ring, Gladys Mardicott.

Our Little Folks

An Angler of Long Ago

AT THE time when King Charles I of England was beheaded, and when Oliver Cromwell became the head of the government in England, most men were busy either fighting or writing.

The soldiers belonged either to the party of the Cavaliers, as they were called, the men who had sided with King Charles, or to that of the Roundheads, the Puritans, who had declared that Charles was a tyrant and must therefore be put to death.

The writers, according to whether they were Cavaliers or Roundheads, wrote of the virtues of Charles, or of his wickedness; of the evils of the Puritans or of their greatness. So that many of the books seem to us today dull and tiresome, if not even bitter and cruel. But there was one book written at the time which was very different from the others; and on its title-page we read the quaint title, "The Compleat Angler: or The Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a discourse of fish and fishing, not unworthy of perusal of most anglers, by Izaak Walton."

When we open the book we find ourselves suddenly carried to a scene far away from kings and rulers and party strife, into a region of sunshine and green meadows, where we can hear the rippling of the brooks, and the singing of the birds in the tree-tops, instead of the booming of cannon, and the loud voices of quarrelsome Roundheads and Cavaliers.

Izaak Walton was a man who lived calmly and peacefully at a time when most people led very troubled lives. He was passionately fond of fishing, but he loved nature also for her own sake; and we cannot read his book without seeing that the quiet beauty of the woods and the fields, and all the creatures that lived in them, were just as dear to this angler of three hundred years ago as was the actual fishing he did in the course of a day in the country.

Many are the beautiful word-pictures that dear old Izaak Walton has intermingled with his advice about catching trout or salmon, or other kinds of fish.

One sunshiny day, when spring was half-way on toward summer, Izaak had been out fishing all day with a friend who was a hunter. He and the hunter had met by chance a few days before; and after a friendly argument as to whether hunting or fishing was the better sport, they had agreed to put the matter to the test by each spending a day in the other's favorite pastime.

The hunter, then, had just spent his day with the

angler, and had found it so enjoyable, and his companion so delightful, that he was perfectly willing to admit that fishing ranked above hunting as a pastime, and was ready to accompany the angler on all good fishing days. The fisherman had just caught a fine fish, when a sudden summer shower forced the friends to seek shelter from the rain. Here are the pretty words with which the angler led the way:

"But turn out of the way a little toward yonder honeysuckle hedge; there we'll sit and sing, whilst the shower falls so gently upon the earth, and gives yet a sweeter smell to the lovely flowers that adorn these meadows. Look, under that broad beech tree I sat down when I was last this way a-fishing; and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to be having a friendly contention with an echo, who seemed to live in a hollow tree near to the brow of that primrose hill. There I sat viewing the silver streams glide silently toward the stormy sea; and sometimes I beguiled the time by viewing the harmless lambs—some leaping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the cheerful sun."

Is not that as pretty a picture as one could have of a quiet country scene, and would not you have liked to be one of the fisherman's companions as he sat under that great beech tree waiting for the shower to pass?

After the rain was over, the fisherman and the hunter passed through a pretty meadow, on their way to a neighboring inn, where they meant to spend the night; and there they saw two old friends of the angler, a mother and her daughter, who lived in a cottage near by, and who were now busy milking the cows.

The angler went up to them. After bidding them a courteous good evening, he offered them the big fish he had just caught, and asked that, as a favor, the daughter would sing for him and his friend the song she had sung the last time he passed that way.

Then there, in the open field, with the herd of mild-looking cows all around her, the sun setting in the distance, and the whole air filled with the fragrance of the recent shower, the pretty milkmaid stood with a foaming pail of milk in one hand, and sang that charming song of Marlowe's:

"Come live with me and be my love;
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dales and fields,
Woods or steepy mountain yields."

When the song was finished, the milkmaid dropped a pretty curtsy, and then went back to her task. The fisherman and his companion, after thank-

ing the singer for the pleasure she had given them, continued on their way to the inn where they were to spend the night. There they met more than one merry companion, and compared notes as to the day's sport and pleasure. After supper was over, they went to bed and slept soundly till sunrise, when it was time to start on the next fishing expedition.

At last, when the summer was past, and it was time for the angler's new companion to bid him farewell until the next spring, he did it in words something like these:

"I thank you, dear master, for your many instructions, which I will try never to forget. Indeed your company and discourse have been so useful and pleasant, that I may truly say I never really lived till I enjoyed them, and turned angler. I will think of you whenever I walk the meadows, by some gliding stream, and contemplate the lilies and all the many little creatures that live there. May there be a blessing upon them all."

To this the angler added fervently, "And upon all that are lovers of virtue, and dare trust in Providence, and be quiet, and go a-angling."

—From Stories Worth Remembering.

A Privileged Person

There are fairies all over the garden, and nobody knows but me!

No one's been told about them, so nobody's there to see;

But I'm a privileged person; I know just where they'll be;

And it's no use trying to find them, 'cause nobody knows but me!

Some Salads

(Continued from page 254)

Canned Winter Salad

- 6 bunches celery.
- 30 small cucumbers, cut lengthwise, then in one inch pieces.
- 12 sweet green and red peppers.
- 6 large white onions, chopped but not too fine.
- 6 cups cider vinegar.
- 2 cups water.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 12 large ripe tomatoes, diced.

Put vinegar, water, sugar and salt in preserving kettle and let come to a boil, then put in hot sterilized jars and seal. When ready to serve drain off liquid and serve on lettuce leaves with nuts and mayonnaise.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

The home of G. L. Stevenson is under quarantine for smallpox.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Anderson, of Tetonia, Idaho, are visiting their son, A. R. Anderson.

Mrs. Chris Thobro entertained the Lutheran Ladies Aid

at her home on Walnut Street, Thursday afternoon, May 9. Frank Grabar had his right leg fractured while at work in No. 8 Mine on Friday, April 26th.

Mrs. LeRoy McTee is recovering from a surgical operation performed at the Wyoming General Hospital.

John Doak, Sr., has returned from a visit to Evanston.

John Parkel has gone to Illinois for a month's visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Darling have returned to their home in Los Angeles, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Darling.

Ed. Brooks has been confined to his home the past ten days with the flu.

Mrs. Jack Armstrong is recovering from an operation for appendicitis recently performed at the Wyoming General Hospital.

John Daniels, Cumberland, visited at the home of his brother, Elijah Daniels. He has gone to Superior, where he has accepted employment.

Robert Muir, Sr., is sporting a new Hudson Sedan.

John Martin has been confined to his home the past two weeks with a severe cold.

The home of Pete Glavata is under quarantine for smallpox.

Mrs. F. A. Hunter has returned from Denver, where she has been receiving medical treatment for the past three weeks.

John Yedinak had a rib fractured while at work in No. 4 Mine on Tuesday, May 7th.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Meacham in the loss of their twenty-four year old son, Walter, whose death occurred from an



Elizabeth Anna Zupence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zupence, 711 10th Street, Rock Springs. Elizabeth is one year old.



Joan Porrich and Vincent Jello of Tono say they can have a very good vacation on their swing.

automobile accident on Saturday morning, April 27th. The family accompanied the remains to Logan, Utah, where interment was made on Tuesday, April 30th.

A card party, for the benefit of the Girl Scouts, was held at the Community Hall at No. 4 on Saturday evening, April 27th. A luncheon was served at the close of the games.

Fred Macdonald, of Los Angeles, arrived Friday, May 4th, for a two weeks visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. V. Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Christensen have moved into the house recently vacated by John Thomas on Tenth Street.

Wm. Jackson has returned to work after a two months' illness with rheumatism.

John Williams has gone to Fox Park, Wyoming, where he has accepted employment at a tie camp.

Mrs. Alfred Robertson left on Saturday, May 5th, for a three months' stay in Colorado for the benefit of her health.

Hanna

Mrs. Bert Taylor entertained the Kensington Club at her home on April 30th. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were Mrs. John Cook, Mrs. Joe Lemoine, and Mrs. Beatrice Watson.

Mrs. J. R. Mann and daughters, Jeane and Sylvia, returned on Sunday, April 21st, from Rock Springs, where Sylvia underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Eliza While and Mrs. Sam While entertained the members of the Ladies' Aid at a social at the former's home on Wednesday, April 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milliken and family have moved to the Angwin Ranch north of town.

Mrs. Agnes Raite is recovering from an illness of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed While returned from a motor trip to Oregon and Washington.

Fred Silcock resigned his job in the mine and left for Laramie, where he will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones have moved into the house vacated by Robert Milliken and Mr. and Mrs. Sam While have moved into the Jones' house.

Mr. and Mrs. William Briggs are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby girl, born on May 2nd.



Mrs. Matt Huhtala of Hanna and her nine months old daughter, Darlene.

Mrs. Harry Bailey of Greeley, Colorado, visited with her parents for a few days.

The Senior Play, "Polly With a Past" was given on Saturday, May 18th, at the theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. James Finch are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born on April 30th. He will be christened James Milton.

Mrs. John Gabbott and son, William, of Laramie, visited here for a few days with relatives and friends.

Some of those who spent the week end of May 5th in Denver were, Mrs. O. C. Buehler and daughter, Margaret; Florence and Dorothy Benedict; Anna Klaseen; Alice Denney; Mrs. John Hynen and Mrs. Vic. Vanne; Gus Malmberg, Thos. Dodds and John Reese.

Mrs. and Mrs. Mark Jackson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on May 7th.



Tono young folks visit the snow fields of Mount Rainier in July, 1928. They are Carl Friend, Eunice Martina, Byrd Friend and Warren Simons.

A dance was given in the dance hall by the I. O. O. F. Lodge on April 27th.

Wm. Veitch has purchased a new Chevrolet coupe.

Lincoln Veitch of Denver visited with Mr. and Mrs. George Veitch for a few days.

Mildred Mellor entertained her patrol of the Girl Scouts at a Social meeting at her home on April 17th. Those present were: Mrs. Albert Crawford, Dorothy Cook, Dolly While, Annie Tate, Thelma Penman, Bertha Purro, Elizabeth Crawford, Ruby Fearn, and Margaret Renny.

Mrs. Susanna Angwin was on the sick list for a few weeks. Her daughters, Mrs. Arthur Higgins and Mrs. Chas. Campbell of Rawlins, each spent a week with her during her illness.

Dolly While entertained her Sunday School classmates and teacher at a party at her home on May 9th. Those present were Miss Baker, Mildred Mellor, Bertha Purro, Margaret Renny, Dorothy Cook, Annie Tate, and Dorothy Benedict.

Miss Letha Fearn, who is attending the University of Laramie, spent Mothers' Day with her parents.

John Reese underwent an operation for appendicitis on May 13th at the Hanna Hospital.

Mrs. Reese Taylor and daughter left for Amarillo, Texas, where they will spend a few months with Mrs. Taylor's brother, Joseph Maxson and family.

Mrs. Eliza While entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sam While and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lee at dinner on Mother's Day.

Mrs. L. C. Hurt and baby of Casper are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jackson.

Miss Eileen Lucas spent the week end of May 4th in Denver, where she went to consult a specialist about sinus trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkes and children, and Mrs. Sharrer and son motored from Superior and spent Sunday, May 12 here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Penny of Laramie visited here with their parents on Sunday, May 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence and Harry Lyons motored from Winton and spent a few days here with relatives and friends.

A program was given in the theatre on Mothers' Day, May 12th, under the auspices of the Eagles Lodge. Addresses were given by Mr. Davis of Colorado Springs, and Mr. James Hearne of Hanna, after which a very interesting program was given by the grade school children.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church wish to thank the people who donated kalsomine and money towards the cleaning of the church.

Reliance

Baby Peppinger is quite seriously ill at this writing.

Reliance is watching the progress of the new fence which is being rapidly constructed.

W. L. Medill and family have moved to Rock Springs to live.

Mrs. Jim Sellers has returned from a visit to the bedside

of her mother who has been critically ill at Deadwood, South Dakota.

Mrs. A. Sparks of Boulder, Colorado, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dave Freeman.

Mrs. R. Ebeling entertained in honor of Mrs. A. S. Sparks of Boulder, Colorado, on Thursday, May 10th, at a bridge and high tea. Decorations and appointments were beautifully carried out.

Johnny Reece has a new car, high, dry and handsome.

Little Beverly Hanna was visited by a group of her mother's friends on her first birthday, May 16th.

The Charlie French family has moved to Arizona to live.

Frank Manzago has

gone to the Pacific Coast for a three month's visit, on account of ill health.

Millie Sturholm and Gilbert Ballantyne were married on Saturday, May 18th, and are receiving the congratulations of their friends.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs has returned from a visit to Salt Lake City where she visited her daughter, Miss Sarah.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Portwood went to Denver on May 5th. Mrs. Portwood has returned, Mr. Portwood remaining in Denver for medical treatment following an accident in the mine.

Miss Dorothy Leslie of Rock Springs visited at the Ebeling home on Thursday evening, May 16th.

Winton

Mrs. Joe Wise was hostess to the Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon, April 24th. Mrs. K. V. Cammack received first prize, Mrs. R. A. Dodds, second and Mrs. C. W. Cates, consolation. A delectable lunch was served.

A miscellaneous shower was given for Mrs. Jack Henderson at the Club House Tuesday evening, April 30th. Cards were the diversion, prizes being won by Mrs. Wm. Spence, first, Mrs. G. A. Neal, second, and Mrs. Earl Dupont, free-for-all, and Mrs. George Herd, consolation. A fine lunch was served after the cards were laid aside. Mrs. Henderson received some very useful and pretty gifts, accompanied by the best wishes of the ladies.

A Baby Clinic was sponsored by the Woman's Club Wednesday and Thursday, May 1st and 2nd.

Thos. Mulligan was injured by a trip on Monday evening, May 6th, and died from injuries received on Tuesday morning at the Wyoming General Hospital. Mrs. Mulligan and three daughters are left to mourn the loss of a husband and father. To them this community extends its heartfelt sympathy.



Mrs. George Birakis and Gust Birakis of Reliance. Two years ago Mrs. Birakis came to Wyoming after her marriage to our George Birakis at her mother's home in Crete, Greece.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Standard have returned to Omaha.

Mr. Frank O. Sanderholm has taken the position of Pay Roll Clerk left vacant by Rudolph Menghini.

Mrs. Kate Warinner of Rock Springs has been visiting at the R. A. Dodds home.

Mrs. R. A. Jolly has been ill but is improving slowly.

A Safety First meeting was held on Monday evening, April 15th. Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, Mr. James Morgan and Mr. Lyman Fearn were the speakers, a Safety award being received by Mrs. Earl Dupont, wife of foreman of No. 3 Mine. After the speaking, a lovely lunch was served at the Club House by the Woman's Club and dancing was enjoyed by all, music being furnished by "Goat" and his "Kids".

The P. T. A. gave a card party at the Club House on Tuesday evening, April 16th.

Mr. C. W. Cates and wife have left for Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Archie Buchanan has been transferred from Cumberland.

The Wednesday afternoon Bridge Club met on May 8th at the home of Mrs. Roy Canaday. Prizes being won by Mrs. Ernsbarger, first; Mrs. Wise, second, and Mrs. Cates, free-for-all.

Mr. B. T. Card has been ill with the flu during the greater part of April but is now ready for duty.

Superior

G. A. Brown was re-elected Mayor of Superior on Tuesday, May 14th.

Mrs. Wm. McIntosh is again able to be about after an attack of flu.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkes and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer spent Mothers' Day week-end in Hanna.

Mrs. Steve Dugas entertained her club at dinner on Tuesday evening, May 14th.

Mrs. A. Alexander and small son are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Jefferson.

The George Noble home is under quarantine for scarlet fever.

The Junior Prom, held at the Opera House on Saturday, May 11th, was a most enjoyable and successful affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Martin of Cumberland visited friends here this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong drove to Cumberland over a recent week-end.

Mrs. Violet Davis is recovering from injuries received in an auto spill recently.

Mrs. B. F. Zaring entertained the Ladies' Aid at the Club House on Thursday afternoon, May 16th.

MILLER'S PHARMACY

New Location

LABOR TEMPLE

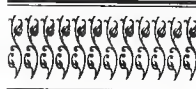
EASTMAN KODAKS

AGFA FILMS :—: FRESH STOCK

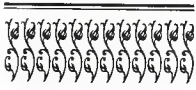
Registered Pharmacist always in charge.

Phone 7

ROCK SPRINGS



Joy Sayce
of Tono
vacations in
her own
State.



Cumberland

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. August Bakka is very ill at Kemmerer Hospital.

Mrs. Clifford Anderson and daughter have returned from Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Richard Dexter, Mrs. Sam Dexter and Lawrence Williams were called to Salt Lake City by the death of their brother, George.

The following have purchased new cars this spring: Dr. P. M. McCrann, Lawrence Shiffrar, Louis Flaker, Thos. Dodds, Chris Johnson, Louis Knezevich, John Ruby, George Blacker, Jr., Lawrence Williams, De Martin, Jack Goddard, Ernest Roughley, Pope Walsh, Henry Perner and James Kallas.

A most enjoyable Safety First meeting was held at No. 1 Hall, April 22nd. Bishop George Wilde of No. 2 South Mine was presented with a chocolate set. After the program a dance was held and a midnight lunch was served by the Community Council.

Mrs. James and Evan Reese of Rock Springs have been visiting with relatives.

Fannie Perner of Rock Springs spent several days visiting with her mother.

Mrs. John Dona passed away very suddenly at Kemmerer Hospital on April 30th. Mrs. Dona had been very ill with pneumonia.

Thursday, May 16th, Commencement exercises were held in the hall. The stage was very prettily decorated with the class colors, Copenhagen blue and gold. The graduates were: Lena Perner, Thelma Rock, Gertrude Kampsey,

Rock Springs Drug Co., Inc.

T. C. CHIDESTER, Prop.

.....
"COURTESY AND SERVICE"
.....

Near Your Home
"Two Stores"

222 Pilot Butte Ave.

Phone 325

No. Front & K Sts.

Phone 234

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

William Bergren, William Lehti, Lorenzo Edwards, George Hunter and Frank Peternell.

Billy McWilliams and Sam Dexter were injured in the mine.

The Sewing Club held a farewell party at the home of Mrs. Robert Woolrich in honor of Miss Stuart, Miss Mann and Mrs. Charles Clark. Each was presented a lovely gift.

Speaking of Dogs

I believe that a horse understands more than a dog.

I don't.

Very likely, but I was speaking of the horse.

Union Motor Company

Cordially Invite Your Inspection of the New
CHRYSLER CARS

Now on display in their salesroom
Chrysler Building

(Expert Mechanics and
Service Men in attendance.)

270 Elk Street Rock Springs



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

New Life Policy \$10,000

WITH INCREASING INCOME BENEFITS IN EVENT OF DISABILITY.

\$10,000 Payable at Death without deduction of any disability payments.

Or, \$20,000 if death results from accident (within 90 days of the accident.)

Or, \$10,000 Payable to You in cash whenever the cash value of policy plus accumulated dividends equals the policy face.

\$100 a Month to You in case of total and permanent disability before age 60, or if the proof submitted is not conclusive as to permanency but establishes that total disability, as provided in policy, has been continuous for three consecutive months, the disability income is paid for the 3 months and continues until recovery. **Income is payable for each completed month** from the commencement of the disability.

The disability income increases to \$150 a month if the disability continues beyond 5 years.

The disability income again increases to \$200 a month if disability continues beyond 10 years.

If you recover from the disability and the income ceases, the disability provisions remain uncanceled.

Regular dividends paid during such disability.

Loan values in full during such disability.

No Premiums to pay during such disability.

In the last twelve months—nearly 20,000 people waited until "to-morrow" and the Company had to decline them; they asked for over 99 million dollars of insurance and couldn't get it.

PROFIT
BY THEIR
EXAMPLE

{ THE NEW YORK LIFE is a mutual Company, in business since 1845; it insures people at the net cost of insurance.

Call, Write or Telephone to

D. G. MARSHALL, General Agent

610 Mass. Avenue

ROCK SPRINGS

Phone 470-J

On Time Once

Jones was never an early bird at the office. One morning his boss exclaimed: "Late again! Have you ever done anything on time?"

"Yes, sir," was the meek but prompt reply. "I purchased a car."
—Motorland.

Back-seat Driver

The meek-looking woman with shell-rimmed spectacles was applying for a driver's license.

"How many miles have you driven?" asked the official.

"Fifty thousand miles—and never had hold of the wheel!" interposed her husband, stepping up.

She got the license.

—Detroit Motor News.

A Good Cry Enjoyable

Henry: "Say, Josephine, did you and Ruth enjoy yourselves at the theatre?"

Josephine: "Yes, yes; we cried through the whole play."

He Was a Scot of Course

Shoemaker—"This is the first complaint I ever received about this make of shoes. Didn't they fit you?"

McIntosh—"Aye, but they were a bit tight for my brother on the night shift."

The Last Word

Sandy was a leader of the kirk. His increasing redness of nose very much alarmed his brother elders, and a delegation waited on him to inquire the reason for the increasing color.

Sandy explained thus: "It is glowing wi' pride at never putting itself in anybody's business."



WHEREVER SUMMER TRAILS MAY LEAD

Swift, eager miles—smooth, soaring mastery of the hills—all the keen satisfaction of driving a car that fairly out-performs all its fast records, is yours with the new and better **TEXACO GASOLINE**.

Wherever you are—wherever you go—this summer you can enjoy new and better **TEXACO GASOLINE**. It is sold at all pumps displaying the **TEXACO RED STAR** with the **GREEN T**.

THE NEW AND BETTER
TEXACO
GASOLINE

A CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

New Lower Prices Make

PLYMOUTH

Values Greater than Ever

PLYMOUTH'S new lower prices emphasize the value leadership which Plymouth enjoys through the unique engineering and manufacturing facilities of Chrysler Motors, and their increased efficiencies and economies.

In quality, Plymouth now advances to even higher levels, while it retains the sound Chrysler principles which have given it international repute for economy of operation and upkeep.

In the lowest-priced field, Plymouth is still the full-size car with ample room for all adult passengers;

it is still the only car near its price equipped with Chrysler weatherproof, hydraulic, four-wheel brakes;

it is still the one big buy at its price, combining Chrysler's advanced engineering and performance with modern style size and luxury.

See the Plymouth. Compare it, try to equal it for the price—and inevitably you will rank it first and foremost in every element that determines true motor-car value.

* * *

The Plymouth offers typical Chrysler performance, being Chrysler engineered and including such modern advancements as high-compression, L-head, 45 H. P. engine; rubber engine mountings, aluminum alloy pistons, torque reaction neutralizer, full pressure feed lubrication.

\$655

and upward

Coupe	\$655
Roadster	675
(With Rumble Seat)	
2-Door Sedan	675
Touring	695
De Luxe Coupe.....	695
(With Rumble Seat)	
4-Door Sedan	695
All Prices F. O. B. Factory.	

McCurtain Motor Co.

Phone 601

ROCK SPRINGS



I am The Office Duster

What has become of the old-fashioned commencement day valedictorian who used to tell us that "beyond the Alps lies Italy"?

Oh dear, now-a-days we have to re-learn the whole alphabet in order to keep track of our vitamins.

And if you don't believe that good news travels fast just tell the rest of the fishermen where you found biting good last week-end, then see who all goes there.

Tono is planning a chorus—perhaps. Tono

could do a chorus that might get more attention than anybody's band. Where are singers Tom Wigley and the Music Club director?

Good-bye, Rudy. Good luck.

We dust, not study psychology, but if there's anything in the psychological theories about dreams we expect to be picking Tono flowers in our dreams for several nights to come.

Congratulations all you High School graduates. You may not know it but it is really your most important graduation. Not anything can stop your going on now — if you want to.

Toots Crawford wants to know why it is that vitamins were put in spinach and cod liver oil instead of in cake and candy.

(Continued on page 264)

Rock Springs Motor Co.

Buick Sales
and Service

Phone 345

Rock Springs, Wyo.

Summer and sunshine is here—

Fishing is good

DO NOT overlook buying your fishing tackle at The Washington Union Coal Company Store. When you buy your tackle here you are entitled to a chance on a free \$8.00 fish pole.

Bring your fish in and weigh them on our scales. The party catching the largest trout with tackle purchased at our store during the season, will be awarded the fish pole free.

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY STORE
TONO, WASHINGTON

WHO WILL PAY?

DID YOU ever know of any one who saved his life insurance premiums when he stopped paying them?

As a matter of fact you are actually saving them when you deposit them with The Prudential. You are saving them for the time when there will be a lot of bills—your bills—to be paid in your home.

It's your personal business to make provision for the payment of your last debts. If you fail in this

duty someone near and dear to you may have to do without many things he or she needs so that your memory will not be disgraced.

Reflect on these sober truths when you consider lapsing your life insurance in the belief that you will save a few dollars by dropping the policy.

Don't be misled!

Don't put an unfair burden on those who will grieve for you when you are gone.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America

CLARK M. COMIN, Special Agent

Room 16, Rock Springs National Bank Bldg.

Phone 425 W



Banking by mail..

When roads are bad, or it is inconvenient for you to make a trip to the bank, send your deposit by mail.

Checks may be mailed without danger of loss. Even currency may be mailed with safety for a small registry fee.

The Rock Springs National Bank has many customers who transact their business by mail, and merely because you are not conveniently situated is no reason why you cannot avail yourself of the services of this institution.

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Open mine pay days from six to eight.

The Office Duster

(Continued from page 262)

The man who deals in sunshine
Is the man who gets the crowds.
He does a lot more business
Than the one who peddles clouds.

Show me the man you honor, and I will know what kind of a man you are, for it shows me what your ideal of manhood is, what kind of a man you long to be.

Wanted, a new brand of Scotch stories. Being Scottish we'd like 'em—free.

If Commissioner J. H. Wallace of Washington would only have a birthday or something the kiltie pipers of Wyoming would go out to renew their proper Scottish atmosphere.

Jimmy Noble and the McAuliffe Pipe Band are getting ready for Old Timers' Day.

First Aiders all, its almost always the best prepared team that wins out.

Superintendent Hann of Tono says it would be an unnecessary expense to ship the First Aid challenge cup to Wyoming. He isn't Scottish either so there must be some other reason for his feeling.

Johnny Hudson, President of Tono Local Union U. M. W. of A., says he can't make speeches but he seemed to be doing one, most effectively, when we saw him.

A New Scotch Story

It was this way. There were two young Scouts who —

(Copyrighted by Tono.)

Cudahy's PURITAN

Bacon
Hams
Lard



MR. J. S. WEPNER
Representative
Rock Springs, Wyoming

"The Taste Tells"

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.
of Nebraska
NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

The equipment for generating and
distributing electric light *and* power
was created *for* public service.

Differing from other forms of business the light and power company cannot say: "We are just out of kilowatts but will have a new supply tomorrow."

Kilowatts must always be on hand FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. — That is our service.

SOUTHERN WYOMING ELECTRIC COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Heaven By Littles

Josiah Gilbert Holland (1819-1881).

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;
But we build the ladder, by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round,
I count these things to be grandly true!
That a noble deed is a step toward God;
Lifting the soul, from the common sod,
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of greed and gain,
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.

A Large Order

The telegraph pole gang had come into this joint straight off the job and they were hungry.

"What'll you have?" asked the lady in waiting of one of the gang's biggest and toughest.

"A big steak," said Joe.

"What kind do you want?" she persisted.

Joe waved an enormous and impatient hand. "Oh, drive in the steer and I'll bite off what I want."

FIRST SECURITY BANK OF ROCK SPRINGS

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

March 27, 1929

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 932,638.99
Other Assets	5,260.02
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	126,655.77
Real Estate	48,750.00
Bonds and Securities.....	6,000.00
Cash and in Banks... 851,651.09	
Call Money, U. S., Municipal and Listed Securities	453,808.47

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES... 1,305,459.56

Total Resources\$ 2,424,764.34

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Profits and Reserves.....	74,372.41
DEPOSITS	2,150,391.93

Total Liabilities\$ 2,424,764.34

Consolidated Statement of

FIRST SECURITY CORPORATION SYSTEM OF BANKS

March 27, 1929

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$21,517,651.95
Other Assets	67,843.27
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	959,092.09
Other Real Estate.....	252,571.19
Other Securities	828,296.99
Bonds Securing Circulation.....	500,000.00
5% Redemption Fund.....	25,000.00
Customers' Liability vs Letters of Credit	2,400.00
Cash and in Banks.\$ 9,775,362.03	
Call Money, U. S., Municipal and Listed Securities ...	12,122,089.04

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES... 21,897,451.07

Total Resources\$46,050,306.56

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 2,386,000.00
Surplus	1,000,500.00
Profits and Reserves.....	1,512,120.35
Bank Currency in Circulation.....	494,250.00
Customers' Letters of Credit.....	2,400.00
DEPOSITS	40,655,036.21

Total Liabilities\$46,050,306.56

MEMBER BANKS

NATIONAL COPPER BANK,
Salt Lake City, Utah
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Ogden, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Boise, Idaho
FIRST SAVINGS BANK,
Ogden, Utah
ANDERSON BROS BANK,
Idaho Falls, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Pocatello, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Rock Springs, Wyo.
THATCHER BROS
BANKING COMPANY,
Logan, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Nampa, Idaho

FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Mountain Home, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Gooding, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Jerome, Idaho
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Shoshone, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Hailey, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Blackfoot, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Ashton, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Montpelier, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Preston, Idaho

FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Richmond, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Hyrum, Utah
MINERS STATE BANK,
South Superior, Wyo.
BINGHAM STATE BANK,
Bingham Canyon, Utah
GARFIELD BANKING CO.,
Garfield, Utah
MAGNA BANKING COMPANY,
Magna, Utah
MINIDOKA COUNTY BANK,
Rupert, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BUILDING
& LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Pocatello, Idaho

IN NEARLY EVERY CASE, OUR BANKS ARE LOCATED IN UNION PACIFIC TERRITORY.

You can't go wrong—

In our field there are many good coffees, in buying one of them you hardly can go wrong—you are sure to get your money's worth, but if you buy Scowcroft's Blue Pine Coffee you get that sweet freshness that comes only of the highest grade, properly blended coffees, vacuum packed in a sanitary key opening can, and "Full o' Flavor."

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First Part of June

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COMPANY**

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Flowers and Gifts for June Brides

*Graduation Gifts
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GIVE US A CALL
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Don't be afraid to drop
in, at a J. C. Penney Store
at any time. People who are
"just looking" are more
than welcome.

Johnson Service & Supply Co.

ROCK SPRINGS

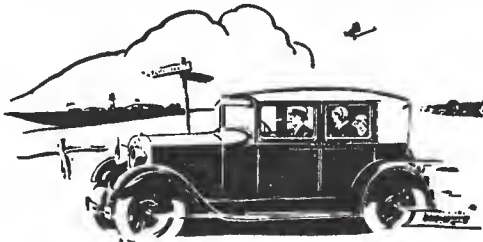
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BUY YOUR FORD HERE



New Fordor Sedan
\$625
(F.O.B. Detroit)

*Free Inspection Service at
500, 1,000 and 1,500 miles*

This includes a check-up of the battery, generator charging rate, distributor, carburetor adjustment, lights, brakes, shock absorbers, tire inflation and steering gear. The engine oil is also changed and the chassis lubricated. A check-up of wheel alignment and spring shackles is included as part of the 1,500 mile inspection. Everything is free except the cost of new oil and grease.

Come in and see all the Newest Ford Cars



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JOHN E. WHISENAND, Prop.

you'll enjoy "SUPREME" Cookies—Cakes—Crackers

because they're made of the purest ingredients, baked fresh each day in the West's most modern plant by "Your Supreme Bakers."

for instance — try. "SUPREME" Salad Wafers, dainty salted soda crackers, and "SUPREME" Graham Crackers, delightful, honey-flavored graham.



Tune in on KOA Denver

[every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, Mountain Standard time, and hear the "SUPREME SERENADERS" program, featured by The Merchants Biscuit Co., "SUPREME BAKERS" of deliciously good things to eat.]

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW



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WYOMING



T. H. GAINES, a Trained Expert in Dr. Scholl's
foot comfort appliances, is in our
store at all times.

Bring your foot troubles here and get Relief.

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**KELLOGG
LUMBER
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**DRUGS, KODAKS, STATIONERY
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You are Serving*

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Phone 36

Second and C Streets

The Super Service Station

Cars Washed, Polished
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GAS and OIL

AL LEE, Manager ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

JOSEPH SCHOTT

*Paint, Oil, Glass and
Builders' Hardware*

Stoves, Ranges and Kitchen Utensils
Garden Tools and Garden Hose
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New Edison Phonographs and Records
Brunswick Phonographs and Records
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Pianos, Player Rolls, Sheet Music

R. C. A. Radios and Supplies

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

A full and complete line of

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Wholesale and Retail
**CREAM AND DAIRY
 PRODUCTS**
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 Phone 747-W

T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.

ATTORNEY



Rock Springs, Wyo.

*There is only one
 Genuine*

FRIGIDAIRE

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